INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
IB

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO 256— BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY'S DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST R. T. CONFERENCE

OVER 35 PERSONS INJURED BY LATHI CHARGES

Bombay "War Council" Arrested

ENORMOUS CROWDS ON AZAD MAIDAN

National Flag Displayed At Secretariat For Few Minutes

Exactly at the hour on Wednesday evening when His Majesty King was opening the Round Table Conference in London by delivering his speech before the Round Table Conference, over one fifth of Bombay's total population was engaged in making a huge demonstration against the Conference at the Azad Maidan and in front of the Secretariat.

The local "War Council" had organised a procession to march from the Azad Maidan to the Secretariat. Thousands of people collected on the Maidan.

The Police Commissioner had issued a ban against the procession. A number of Congress volunteers marched in procession, but they were held up by the police on the Waudby Road.

Another procession starting from the place where the first one was held up marched through the Hornby Road and reaching Mayo Road it went to the Secretariat.

POLICE LATHI CHARGE.

When the processionists entered the compound of the Secretariat Buildings, they were charged by the Police with lathis and the charge resulted in injuries to eight to ten persons.

One of the processionists Sjt. Ambalal Dayalbhai, a member of the Akali Dal, managed to get on the first floor of the Secretariat Building and amidst tumultuous cheers and the cries of the spectators displayed a National Flag from the terrace.

Two police constables quickly went up and after giving several lathi blows to Ambalal, it is alleged they pushed him down the stair case. He was seriously injured and is lying at the Free Emergency Hospital.

"WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

While the demonstrations in front of the Secretariat were in progress another procession headed by Mr. S. D. Babrekar the president, and other members of the "War Council" entered Waudby Road and tried to proceed towards the Secretariat, but the president and his colleagues were put under arrest by Superintendent Home and removed to the Esplanade Police Lock-up.

The crowds remained on the Azad Maidan and in front of the Secretariat for about an hour more making demonstrations and though there were several minor lathi charges, they were not so severe as on former occasions and the number of casualties did not go beyond 30. At about 6-30 p.m. the police withdrew from the field and the crowds also dispersed.

AT THE AZAD MAIDAN.

The procession organised by the "War Council" as a demonstration against the R. T. C. was to start at 5-30 p.m. but more than an hour before crowds began to collect at the Azad Maidan and infront of the Municipal office from where the procession was to start.

The forces of the police also began to mobilise at the Esplanade Police Station from 4-30 p.m. Lorries full of policemen armed with lathis and some of them armed with rifles began to arrive and in half-an-hour's time three to four hundred policemen, about 30 scouts a number of sergeants and police officers including Deputy Commissioner Sharp were seen on the spot.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION.

The huge crowds that had gathered mostly kept waiting on the footpaths and a number of them occupied places of vantage in the Municipal offices and other buildings in the vicinity. Some of them climbed the trees on both sides of the road.

At 5 p.m. about 30 Congress Volunteers arrived in a procession from the Dhobi Talao end of the Cruickshank Road and were allowed to proceed further by the police. Reaching the Municipal office they turned into Waudby Road. A large crowd followed them, but when they reached the corner of Ravelin Street they were stopped by about ten policemen armed with rifles.

NATIONAL FLAG.

Immediately the processionists were stopped from proceeding further, a national flag was displayed by some persons in the crowd that was following. The people forming themselves into a procession entered the Hornby Road and proceeded to the Secretariat. On their way they were joined by another batch of volunteers carrying a national flag and large crowds cheering and raising national cries and shouting "Boycott R. T. C." followed them.

LATHI CHARGE AGAIN.

Reaching Mayo Road they rushed towards the Secretariat and entered the compounds. Hardly had they proceeded a few paces when a party of about 50 policemen which arrived on the spot in a lorry charged them with lathis and snatching the national flags from some of the processionists dispersed them.

A few minutes had passed and a national flag was seen being displayed from the first floor of the buildings.

PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

The armed policemen who had formed a cordon at the corner of the Ravelin Street waited there. Half an hour later another procession headed by Mr. S. D. Babrekar and other members of the "War Council" arrived by the same road. They were stopped by the police. Superintendent Home asked Mr. Babrekar to disperse the crowd which he refused. Upon this the following five persons were put under arrest and removed to the Esplanade Police Lock-up.

NAMES OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

(1) Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, President "War Council.
(2) Sjt. Y. R. Sane Vice President.
(3) Sjt. Gangaprasad K. Parekh, Secretary.
(4) Sjt. Manubhai Javeri, Editor, "Congress Bulletin"
(5) Sjt. Sakharam Tukaram.

The other Secretary of the "War Council," Mr. Salamatullah being out of Bombay could not join the procession.

ENORMOUS CROWDS.

By the time these arrests took place the crowds infront of the Secretariat and on the Azad Mai-

(Continued on page 7.)

"FRONTIER TRAGEDY" TRIAL

Asstt Secretary Charged Under 124 (A)

PESHAWAR PICKETERS ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, Nov. 12.

Three villagers from Charsadda were arrested this evening for picketing a liquor shop in Kissakhani Bazaar. The Kabuli Gate is closed and armed police are guarding the area.

The trial under Section 124 (A) of Mr. Allabux Yussuffi, Assistant Secretary, Peshawar Khilafat Committee, for the alleged publication of the proscribed book called "Frontier Tragedy" will begin on November 21 in the City Magistrate's Court.—A. P.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES HARTAL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Calcutta observed a hartal today as a protest against the opening of the Round Table Conference.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

The Corporation meeting was this evening adjourned after the adoption of a resolution recording the "emphatic condemnation of Round Table Conference, having regard to the circumstances under which it was constituted and its entirely unrepresentative character."—A. P.

"WILL PROVE ANOTHER FARCE."

Mr. F. Brockway On R. T. Conference

In the course of a private communication dated 17th October 1930 to Mr. P. S. Ramakrishnan, Mylapore, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., writes thus:—

"I realise only too clearly that the Round Table Conference, lacking as it does the authority of the massed political feeling of India, will prove but another farce in all long story of failure to tackle the question adequately. I wish I felt more optimistic about it. The only encouraging thing is to hear of the devotion and enthusiasm of the people of India for their cause."—"Hindu."

NEW "WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT

Mr. Joseph Bennie

It is understood that Mr Joseph Bennie has been appointed President of the Bombay "War Council".

MAHASABHAITES TO BE ISOLATED.

Break-Up Of Hindu-Muslim Negotiations Denied

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Non-Muslim British-Indian delegates, except Mahasabhites are meeting to-day to discuss the question of approaching and reconciliating the Muslims with a view to unanimity in the Conference by isolating the Mahasabhaites.

Mr. Jinnah's morning speech in an encouraging factor.

The break-up of Hindu-Muslim preliminary negotiations is authoritatively denied. Extremely slow progress is responsible for such an impression.

CITY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

—:o:—

Protest Against R. T. Conference.

ABBAS TYABJI ON HIS SHORT LEASE OF FREEDOM.

Pt. Motilal Condemns Anonymous Donor.

The Bombay City observed hartal on Wednesday to mark the protest against the inauguration of the Round Table Conference. All principal markets of the city remained closed for the day.

Picketing of the foreign cloth shops was continued with the usual vigour. Two lady volunteers, Mrs. Krishnabai Nagute and Manekbay Mehta were arrested at Hornby Road while picketing near Messrs Karanjia and Co. One male volunteer was arrested near Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.

ABBAS TYABJI RELEASED.

—:o:—

To Enter Jail Again.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, who led Mahatma Gandhi's first Batch of Volunteers after Gandhiji's arrest and who was arrested along with his Volunteers while he was proceeding to Dharasana to raid the salt pans was released this morning from the Sabarmati Jail on the expiry of his term of imprisonment. Interviewed immediately after release, he said he would again enter jail within three weeks.—A. P.

MISS. K. NEHRU RELEASED

—:o:—

Anonymous Donor Again.

ALLAHABAD. Nov. 12.

Nine Processionists including Miss Shyamkumari Nehru, Advocate and Miss Krishna Nehru, daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru, were fined yesterday evening, fifty rupees each, in default one month's simple imprisonment under Section 188 I. P. C. for disobeying an order prohibiting processions last week.

The two ladies were arrested suddenly and put up for trial.

Miss Krishna Nehru was released, some unknown person having paid her fine. Pandit Motilal Nehru hearing of the payment of fine said that the unknown person had done the greatest disservice to him, his daughter and the country.—A. P.

DECISIVE AGREEMENT POSSIBLE.

—:o:—

British Press Wax Eloquent.

UNDER CURRENT OF OPTIMISM

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The immense importance attached to the Round Table Conference is apprent from to-day's paper which publish explanator articles outlining the position up to date and the leading articles on the significance of the occasion. An undercurrent of optimism reveals itself, although the difficulties to be overcome are not discounted.

The "Times" says, that in some respects, the Conference is the most important of all the five stages of reconsideration and revision of the Indian Constitution, of which the Simon Report was the first. The Paper adds: If the delegates can only subordinate sectional to common interests, in dealing with the most contentious questions before them, there is no reason to despair of an agreement. Such agreement would be decisive. Even the Congress Party—which is not solely composed of extremists—would inevitably be influenced by the impressive example of co-operation of the representative body of the British and Indian leaders.

The "Daily Herald," while regretting the absence of the Congress party, says that that ought not and need not mean inability to reach decisions which would carry conviction in India.

SIR THOMAS CATTO'S SCHEME

Sir Thomas Catto in a letter in the "News-Chronicle" expresses his views on the future in India for Britons who have important commercial responsibilities towards both Indians and Europeans and strongly supports Simon Report; but he thinks that certain amendments are desirable to remove misunderstanding as (1) the transference of the functions of the Secretary of State for India and India Office to the Dominions Secretary, (2) simplified plan as regards the Army in India to be more on the lines of the existing arrangements, and (3) some of the more important appointments to the Central Federal Executive to be subject to confirmation by the Senior Chamber of the Central Legislature. The Viceroy will thus have a strong Central Executive with a leading Minister having status somewhat analogous to the American Secretary of State.—Reuter.

His Majesty King George V who opened the Round Table Conference on Wednesday.

SARDAR IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President and Mr. Mahadev Desai, the Secretary of the Congress, who had been to Allahabad to confer with Pandit Motilal Nehru returned to Bombay on Wednesday morning.

NO GUARANTEE OF DOMINION STATUS

King Opens R. T. Conference

JINNAH WANTS PROMISES TO BE FULFILLED

Sastri On "Rounded Wisdom"

For the first time in the history of the British connection with India the King of England presided over the Conference as King-Emperor of India and gave Royal blessing to the historic gathering called upon to deal with the momentous problem. The scene of the first meeting of the Conference of profound import to Indo-British relations was set in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords and was attended with stately splendour in which the Sovereign was the central figure. The historic hall was packed to its utmost capacity, all available space outside the area reserved for delegates themselves being crowded with notabilities, British and Indian, in all walks of life.

A PICTURESQUE TOUCH.

The Gold Throne set in the centre of the delegates' great table dominated the whole gallery. Premier, Princes and their Ministers sat to the right of the Throne, Mr. Benn and other British delegates to the left and British Indian delegates to the front. A picturesque touch was provided by Lady delegates in 'saris' of subdued hues and Burmans in their national garb, but the Princes generally favored black, and those who had expected a display of historic jewels were disappointed. The buzz of conversation ceased magically and the whole gathering rose as the Big Ben was pealing the first stroke of noon. The King-Emperor looking extremely well entered, accompanied by the Premier. His Majesty's speech, delivered in clear and resonant tones, occupied 8 minutes. The King then left the gallery after bowing to the delegates, Dominions Premiers and Cabinet Ministers.

"ROUNDED WISDOM & STATESMANSHIP."

The Premier's speech, delivered in serious and earnest tones, lasted ten minutes. Whole proceedings were completed in fifty minutes. Speakers were frequently applauded, notably Kashmir's declaration that Princes stood solidly as the rest of their countrymen, for a position of honour and equality and Mr. Sastri's hope that their table would be remembered as a table of rounded wisdom and statesmanship. To-day's business, after the speeches was completed in a few minutes.

The Conference agreed to the Premier's proposal that a committee to advise on the conduct of business be constituted with the Maharaja of Alwar, Mr. Benn, Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir H. Carr, Col. Haksar, Sir S. Hoare, Sir A. Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Messrs. Jayakar, Jinnah, Sir B. N. Mitra, Lord Reading, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Sir M. Shafi and Mr. Ujjal Singh as members.

The Conference then adjourned till November 17th.—Reuter's Special.

THE KING'S SPEECH

LONDON. N...

Opening the Round... ference H. M. the K...

It affords me... to welcome... Empire... Princes... dia...

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SH...

...ere on pay-
...t of

...upee ONE

For First Sixteen Words
and
ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Young CLERKS. Apply personally employment Dept. Self Improvement School, 327 Hornby Road, Opposite Cooks' Building.
A R3659

WANTED—a fast and accurate TYPIST. Only those who can type on Oliver machines need apply to BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 73-75 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3655

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing, MATRICULATE, experienced teacher, a Mahomedan preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Khan Manomed Habibbhai School 170, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay 3.
A R3658

WANTED—An experienced LADY TUTOR for a noble family, who having a good knowledge in English, Hindi, Gujarati, with knitting, embroidering, sewing etc. Music expert will be given first chance. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 427 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3660

WANTED—One well experienced P. W. INSPECTOR for linking Narrow Gauge 2'-6" line with 80 lbs. rail on Salwood sleepers. Apply stating age, nationality and minimum pay expected with testimonials to:—R. S. GANGARAM KANAYALAL, Railway Contractors, Post DARWHA, Dist. Yeotmal, C. P.
A 1973

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS in every important town to sell teas of South Indian Tea Trading Company on pay and commission carrying stock with them. Apply to S. I. T. T. COMPANY, Coimbatore.
A R 3596

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass orders for Indian cloths made of purely Indian yarn and in Indian hand looms. Apply to: PARASURAM & SON, National Weaving Estt., Taliparamba, (N. Malabar.)
A R3651

WANTED—A few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS to organise easy deposit system suiting all pockets by agents and organisers. Pay Rs. 75. T. A. Rs. 25. The selected candidate must be ready to keep here Rs. 500 as fixed deposit. Apply CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in big cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and District Superintendents in all the unrepresented Districts on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and ...duk Agents in all the unrepre... Taluks on monthly allow... Rs. 50 in India, Burma ...to represent the Uni... and and Poor Hous... Madras. For ...d Prospec... two annas ... D. ...ge-

Educational

MATRIC STUDENTS. SUCCESS GUARANTEED—Cheap EXPERT TUITION by Post. Apply with Two-Anna Stamps. Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3652

JOIN PROF. AGASHE'S First year and Intermediate Mathematics and Matriculation Coaching classes. Thakurdwar. Admissions closing shortly. Particulars, Jaimsing Bldg., Panaswadi Bombay 2.
M R3628

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post. December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 3576

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
R 1781

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10, at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 55, respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser.) All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply :—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Limited, Bangalore.
T 1952

FEW SHARES AVAILABLE—For public subscription in a profitable concern. Apply sharp Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3653

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—2nd Floor of Hornby Road, Property No. 189/191 Just apply owner at Ratan House, 35/37, Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R3634

TO LET—AIRY ROOMS at WAHEDINA MANSION, Parel Tram Junction, Poibavdi Apply on premises. THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASS. CO., LTD. Mortgagee in possession, 50, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
C R3643

Amusements.

PATHE
CINEMA.
6-30 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY

COLLEEN MOORE
in
LILAC TIME

A wonderful picture with fascinating music and thrilling aerial battles.

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE containing complete and exclusive record of the funeral of R101 victims.

MICKEY MOUSE
in
HAUNTED HOUSE.

LOOK OUT SATURDAY NEXT
THE FINEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.

DOROTHY MACKAIL
in
...VO WEEKS OFF"
...ATIONAL VITAPHONE
...DUCTION.

Public Notices

Bombay Improvement Trust.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT, 1925, REPAYABLE ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1936.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES UNDER SECTION 95 OF THE

1. With the sanction of Government and under the provisions of Sections 63 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum repayable on 1st November, 1936, at par at Bombay.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by Act III of 1903, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on the 25th November, 1930. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas, it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 22nd December 1930.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) cash or currency notes.
(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a bank in Bombay.

11. Deposits will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the dates specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tender which may not be accepted either wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or subject to notification at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. The interest on debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office at the Imperial Bank of India., Calcutta.

16. Anticipated Interest at the rate of six p.c., per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1930 at the time of issue of debentrues.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent. to recognized bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By order of the Board,
R. H. A. DELVES,
Chief Officer.

Office of the
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,

Bombay, 11th November, 1930.

(NOT TO BE DETACHED)

Bombay Improvement Trust.

6 Per cent. Debenture Loan of 1930.

FORM OF TENDER.

I .....

hereby tender for Rupees .....

of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1930 and agree to pay for the same subject to the attached conditions at the rate of Rupees

..... Annas .....

for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....as deposit at 5 per cent. on the amount tendered for and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 22nd December 1930.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees .....

..... each.

(Signature) .....

...ddress) .....

.....

1979

Public Notices.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification dated 24th October 1930.

The Annual Auction Sale of the Amrit Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted against each from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day—

No	Sale Centre	Dates	Remarks.
1	Holalkere ..	28th November 1930	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
2	Konehalli ..	8th December 1930	Near Honnavalli Road Railway Station
3	Gulurbore ..	16th do.	Five miles from Tumkur Railway Station.
4	Ajjampur ..	22nd do	One mile from Ajjampur Railway Station.

Conditions.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale, shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 so as to ensure his 'bona fides' at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal of takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory, or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

4. Trained cows, calves and bulls will be sold at the fourth sale centre, viz., Ajjampur.

B. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Offg. Superintendent.
1982

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company shall be held at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 29, Rustom Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, when the following Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 11th day of November, 1930, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to settle the Suits No. 309 of 1928 and No. 404 of 1923 filed by Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, against the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) for Rs. 2,53,300 and that the Liquidators do make payment of the sum on behalf of the Company, to Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, and get the two Suits dismissed.

2. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with Messrs. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., for electric supply to the Mills for a term of eight years on the terms and conditions offered by the Power Company, as per their letter of the 23rd August, 1930, and print of agreement laid on the table at the Meeting.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1930.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL,
Liquidators.
1980

NOTICE.

TENDERS for erecting a one-storeyed building at VILE PARLE Plot No. 80 T. P. Scheme No. 2 (approximate value Rs. 25,000) will be received upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, 27th November, 1930. Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned, with the description of the tender thereon, and should be sealed and delivered at the Office of the undersigned.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to any one deputed to receive them.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

PILGAONKER & WAVALDAR,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors,
and
Reinforced Concrete Specialists.
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.
2-11-30. 1953

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANEKLAL MORLIDHAR GHODI, L.M. and S. of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and the Manager of a joint Hindu family residing at Villa Parle Deceased.

CHUNILAL MORLIDHAR GHODI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant an Artist and Pensioner residing at Villa Parle, Thana Zilla without the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 4th day of November, 1930.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1933

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

WEEKLY SALE.

Auction sale to-day (THURSDAY), the 13th inst. at 2 P.M. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and black-wood furniture, fire proof safes, gramophones, records, E. Lamps, harmonium, Jacobine sideboard, dinner wagon, glass and panel door almyrahs, silver / show cases, hat stands, teapoys, glassware, crockery, etc. etc., at our above Show Rooms.

VORA & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and walved and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of City Improvement Trust leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tejpal Road and being Plot No. 14 of the Gamdi Estate of the Board in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7335 Part, Cadastral Survey No. 548 of Malanni and Cumballa Hill Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2881 (9), 2881 (9a) Street No. 5, 6A and bounded on the North-east by Tejpal Road, on the South-west by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the North-west by the property of Bhaishanker Nanabhoy and others and on the South-east by Plot No. 13 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ranchhordas Madhavdas.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1930.

KANGA & CO.
Solicitors, High Court.

Church Gate Street,
Yusuf Building, Fort,
Bombay.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS NAGOTTAM WADY."

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Harilas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3324 of 1925 (Narandas Vallabhdas and other vs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas and another), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the houses, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258 etc., New Nos. 1826 etc., Old Survey Nos. 30, etc., New Survey Nos. 1681, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 863 Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435, to 441, now under Nos. 435, 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203 etc., now under Nos. 375C etc., and bounded on the East by the properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Narandas Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji and Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi, Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receivers or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 243 BUNDLES CLOVES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1930, at 3-30 P.M. at Carnac Bunder (Date Bunder) on account and at the risk of the concerned the following damaged goods.

About 93 plus 16 plus 29 plus 12 plus 5 plus 46 plus 39 bundles cloves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

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CHILDREN LEARN TO LIVE BY THEIR MISTAKES

No "Safety First" Atmosphere.

Walking down a country lane, last week, I heard a lot of shouting and laughing going on, and leaned over a gate to see what it was. A small boy of about ten was having his first riding lesson.

As I watched he tumbled off three times. He went straight back to scramble on the pony again, and then I noticed a woman arguing with the groom, trying to make him fetch the child back.

A little old man, with bent back and bow legs, was leaning over the gate chuckling. "He's an old jockey!" I thought. It turned out that I was right, and each time the boy came off and scrambled back again he clapped and shouted and cheered, writes Leonora Eyles in the "Daily Herald."

AHEAD OF US

"He'll break his back!" screamed the mother. "Oh no, he won't!" laughed the old chap. "Maybe he'll break a rib, but he'll be none the worse for that! Every rib I possess has been broken and look at me now. "Every fall he has, if you let him get up again on his own, will make a man of him. You've got to let them learn by their tumbles."

On the way home I couldn't help thinking how very right the old chap was. He was taking out of his own experience, and when I repeat his words as applied to the big problems of life, much bigger than learning to manage a pony, I, too, am saying something I have found out in my own life.

Our children are born one step ahead of us in the path of evolution; if we do our duty by them they will be much finer folks than we ever were; they have inherited 'our' inheritance, plus just the little more life has taught us.

How then, can we think for them and try to rule them? They have something in them a little farther advanced than we have, and the more we let them adventure and be pioneers, the farther will they go in their short span of life.

AGONY OF LOVE

Every parent worthy of the name as a feeling of tenderness for his young. Knowing the awful suffering we have ourselves endured in the process of growing up and gaining experience, we try hard to save our children.

When my children first began to fall in love I almost held my breath, knowing that although it would bring thrills and glamour and romance to them, it would inevitably bring terrible pain, for young people have such marvellous aptitude for being deceived both by themselves and others.

But I didn't say "You are not to speak to boys—you are not to fall in love." I left them to it. You see, I had learnt a very great deal by falling in love myself when I was young. The thinks I learnt were by no means all happy ones.

I learnt that love can cause agony of mind and body, that the one you give heart and soul to in the beautiful generosity of youth, can throw the gift back at you with sneers, or let it drop from careless hands that don't know how to grasp such a gift. But at the same time I learnt tolerance and understanding.

Young people are very raw when they leave the home nest; inevitably they have been protected and saved from many of the rougher winds of life. We protcet them when they come to us in their troubles.

When they get out into the world, away from the sheltering wings of home, they have hard lessons to learn. But we learnt these lessons, and I defy any man or woman of forty to say that he or she is not a finer, more wise, more tolerant creature than at twenty!

We have learnt by the mistakes we have made, by the humiliations our own follies have led us into, by the sufferings we have inflicted on others and repented in shame and tears.

TOO DEPENDENT

But we could not have learnt otherwise, and just as we must let our toddlers tumble as they learnt to walk, so must we let these toddlers in the big world of human experience tumble and hurt themselves. All we can do is to be there to pick up the pieces, bind up the wounds and to encourage them to get up again and have another try.

Children who have been too dependent on their parents make dreadful mstakes. For instance, far too many mothers take a large proportion of their children's earning, and then keep them in food and clothing and provide holidays and everything. I hardly know of one case where this arrangement has not caused a chafing sense of dependence in the child, and a feeling of burden in the mother.

The child who lives in this way till he or she leaves home hasn't the faintest idea what things cost, and often thinks Mother is mean in not providing more delicacies on the table, more exciting clothing, more fun and more outings.

FACED WITH DEBT

When he marries he has no idea what it will cost to run a home, and if he marries a girl who has also always had Mother to spend her money for her, nothing but debt can stare them in the face because they will have spent by Monday the money that should have lasted till Saturday.

I think we should begin very early to teach our children responsibility. One of my yougsters had a passion for animals. Mice, rabbits, stray cats, and finally a dog were imported into the house.

What was the result? Up late in the morning—dash off to school. Oh "Oh, Mum will clean and feed the mice and rabbits!" Well, Mum did once or twice rather than let them suffer. Then she delivered an ultimatum: "Next time the animals are neglected they will be sold."

It wasn't easy and it wasn't pleasant, because I knew the child adored them. But, you see, if she had not learnt that these animals were weak things depending on her, she would grow up irresponsible, ready to take on great responsibilities and to shelve them off on to someone else.

The same had to be done about the dogs she brought home. I agreed to feed one, and she brought home and pleaded for another. Very well, then, if she wanted it badly enough she'd have to feed it out of her pocket money!

That may sound mean, but it isn't, really. It is simply common sense. If I hadn't done that, and let her see that every responsibility she incurs must cost her something she would have grown up slack and probably dishonest about money—because it is dishonest to take on a bigger house than you can afford, to buy more food ond furniture than you can pay for.

FALSE FRIENDS

Let your children learn these things by mistakes—it is a very true saying that the burnt child fears the fire, and the child who has got into difficulties with his 3d. or 6d. pocket money is not so likely to get into difficulties with his £3 a week wages when he grows up.

Everything in childhood makes a great impression on the mind. The important thing is to see that these impressions are sound and sane ones.

Young people make mistakes about the friends they pick up.

Used to people in the home circle who love them, they get a shock when they find a friend treacherous, casual, and deceitful. But even though you see in the friend's face the first time he comes to the house that he is going to behave hurtfully, it isn't a bit of use telling the youngster so. All his chivalry will be roused; he will cling all the closer.

"SAFETY FIRST"

Usually, after a few week, they come to tell me something Jim has done, and I say, "Yes, I thought he would be like that."

In the end, one just has to be there to console the child for the pain his friend has given him and to show him that there are plenty of much finer friends left in the world. You can point out tactfully and gently that it would be wiser to avoid people of his sort in the future.

Nobody grows except by making blunders. To shut up one's children in a "safety first" atmosphere is going to keep them weak and narrow all their lives; I believe that the greatest sin of which one human being can be guilty of against another is that of hindering his evolution. I believe it is the Unforgivable Sin which has haunted religious thought throughout the ages.

SNOWDEN TURNS DOWN TARIFFS

NO 10 PER CENT. DUTY ON IMPORTS.

"Not While I Am Chancellor"

"An unfounded rumour appeared in the Press that the Government was considering an all-round 10 per cent. import duty for revenue purposes.

"No Government in which I am in charge of the national finances will ever give serious consideration to a proposal like that."

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made this declaration at Manchester last night, speaking at a non-party Free Trade demonstration in the Free Trade Hall.

"A more criminal proposal was never made," he added, "than that without any inquiry every industry in the country should be thrown into a state of complete uncertainty and dislocation.

"SINK OF CORRUPTION"

"The introduction of a tariff system into this country would strike at the purity of the political life of this nation.

"Parliament would become a sink of corruption.

"Members of Parliament would go there not to represent national interests but pledged to support the selfish interests of particular industries.

SINISTER ATTACK ON WAGES

"There is behind this movement for Protection and toriffs a sinister attack upon wages," said the Chancellor, amidst applause, 'and I speak of what I know.

"Evidence of it is coming to me in my official capacity.'

"They are afraid," he continued, "of a frontal attack on wages, and therefore they mean to do it in this sinister, backhanded way by depreciating the real value of wages and increasing the cost of living.

"If alone we suffered depression, and all Protectionist countries were prosperous," he went on, "I would ask were our fiscal system responsible.

"This world crisis, however, is affecting all the countries of the world-especially all the highly industrialised countries.

Free Trade has been tried, and what are the result so?

"During the century our foreign trade and the national wealth have increased ten-fold.

"The wages and the standard of living of our people have increased immeasurably.

"It has built up an export trade.

"We are told we are losing the home market, but I find that in the second quarter of this year production in Great British fell eight per cent. as compared with the first quarter.

"In Germany it fell 16 per cent and in the United States 14 per cent."

"Now during this time our exports have fallen by a much larger figure. That proves we are keeping more of the home market.

It is not so in Germany or in France.

NOT KNOCKED OUT YET

"The cotton trade has been in a state of depression for many years, but the exports of cotton goods from Lancashire last year were more than those of the United States of America, Germany, France, Japan and Jugoslavia all put together.

"We build one-half of the ships of the world, and last year we had a record output of tonnage,' added the Chancellor.

"Take iron and steel, another of the depressed industries. We imported £20,000,000 of steel from abroad, but to a great extent that was raw material, and we exported £60,000,000.

The output of steel in Sheffield is 60 per cent. above pre-war figures.

HIGHER PRODUCTION COSTS

"Would Pretection help us to extend our foreign trade" asked Mr. Snowden.

Duties would increase the cost of production and not secure the home market.

As to the suggestion of duties for revenue, Mr. Snowden said that the Protectionists wanted to keep out imports from this country and they also wanted a big revenue by taxing them.

France was often quoted by Protectionists, "but," observed the Chancellor, "we might have been better had we repudiated four-fifths of our debts.

"Free trade in a condition, not a panacea. More is needed—enterprise, initiative, reorganisation and re-equipment.—"Daily Herald."

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LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFER TO MACDONALD.

—:o:—

NOT A BRICKBAT.

Suggests Great Industry Talk.

TORQUAY, Oct. 17.

"It is very easy to make political capital out of the present state of the nation," said Mr. Lloyd George when he stood up to tell the National Liberal Federation Conference here to-day something of his consultations with the Government.

"What missiles there are to hand," he continued, "in the debris of failure scattered round!

"It was difficult to resist the temptation to pick up a few and hurl them at the appropriate persons.

"But there is more important work to be done, and patriotism calls us to offer a hand, not a brickbat."

Mr. Lloyd George said he had no Ministerial secrets to reveal.

SPEED.

"All I am entitled to say," he added, "is that not one of our proposals has been rejected.

"The difference of opinion between us has been as to the speed at which they can be put into operation. z

"They say they cannot go faster, and I think they are probably right." (Laughter and cheers.)

"The speed of a motor-car depends very largely upon who drives."

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The suggestion to which the Liberal Leader gave first place this morning was that the Government should at once call a conference representing all industries and commercial interests.

It would represent employers, trade unions, banks and the distributive trades.

This conference should make proposals for reducing costs of production without lowering the workers' standard of living.

The banks should be urged to agree on a policy of less restricted credit for industry.

STATE ECONOMY.

He also demanded that the Government expenditure should be cut down "with an axe" following the precedent of his own Geddes Committee of business men.

"The Government," he said, "is dying beyond its means."

He considered the fact of a world wave of trade depression concealed the reality of our own trouble. This was the only country that for ten years had had a million steadily and immovably unemployed.

On the cost of unemployment Mr. Lloyd George said that insurance benefit was being abused, and continued.

"I have heard everywhere tales of unwarranted cadging on the dole. Millions could be saved without infringing on any meritorious claim."

WHEAT QUOTA OPPOSED.

On Free Trade he was not so purely Cobdenite as yesterday's leading speakers, but even they were pleased with his denunciation of the wheat "quota."

This, coupled with a fixed price, without which, he held, it would be useless,

might be equivalent to a tariff of 50 per cent., which would affect every family budget.

This country, with the heaviest taxation in the world, would be subsidising farmers at the ends of the earth, who, taking year by year, had been quite prosperous.

"Don't swallow this thing at a gulp," he exclaimed. "There is a hook."

He was delighted with the Government's land settlement proposals, and was glad that Dr. Addison's Marketing Bill was a challenging measure.

He suggested an advisory committee to select housing and regional planning schemes, and a development department to carry them out, with land values taxation as a means of covering the cost.

"Let us use our Capital to give work to our own people," was his appeal.

"SHAME-FACED PROTECTION."

"Mr. Baldwin is playing with the idea of the wheat quota," said Sir Herbert Samuel, at a Free Trade demonstration at Torquay to-night.

"If the quota gives an advantage to the wheat grower it will raise the price of bread.

"The quota is Protection, but it is shame-faced protection. It is furtive. It does not dare to disclose itself."—"Daily Herald."

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Telegrams—TIMEKEEPER . . . Telephone—25662.

NAHAS PASHA'S CALL TO EGYPT.

Duty To Defend Constitution.

MINISTRY WARNED.

CAIRO, Thursday.

Nahas Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister of Egypt, and President of the Wafd, issued in mail week a strongly-worded manifesto to the nation.

After pointing out that legislation without the consent of Parliament is an infringement of the Constitution, which itself can be revised only by a definite majority in both Houses, the manifesto states:—

WAR ON PEOPLE'S RIGHT.

"The Premier (Sidky Pasha) has just announced a decision to modify the electoral law and to make changes in the Parliamentary regime which will affect the Constitution.

"If the Ministry commits these two infractions it will be a signal for open war on the people's rights.

"The Government has passed the limit in violating your rights, as if this little band of ministers is disposing of its own property instead of the nation's rights.

"They have laid hands on the treasury, which they are using to fight the people."

"WHEN THE HOUR STRIKES—"

"They have hindered the cause of independence.

"The instability of their Government has had the worst effect on the financial crisis, under which the peasants are groaning.

"Your deputies and senators have done their duty to compel the Government to respect the Constitution and prevent it from warring against the people's rights, but it has persisted in infringements and in its revolt.

"When the hour of danger strikes and the Ministry modifies the constitution, it will be the duty of every Egyptian, great or small, rich or poor, to defend the national rights against the Ministry's revolt, and to sacrifice therefore his person and property so that the nation shall always have the last word and the Constitution triumph."—"Daily Herald."

INDIA—THE CENTRE OF INTEREST.

Retired Officials Dominate R. T. C.

A well-known publicist writing from London on Oct. 23 says:—

At Bombay I promised to send you my impressions of the Round Table Conference and the Indian situation generally in England on my arrival here. I have not done so far, because I was travelling in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Germany and because there was nothing really important to report about India. As you are aware the centre of interest always remained in India and not in England. Events in the former country are being watched with interest throughout the continent but the interest is not always deep.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA

There is a good deal of sympathy but also a good deal of ignorant misunderstanding. A vigorous underground propaganda has been carried on against India both here and in America while it has not succeeded in the latter continent in Europe it has attained a fair measure of attention. In answer to the Indian claim for elementary human rights and self-determination, the usual arguments about caste, religious differences, political and military inexperience are trotted out and it takes some time to convince the European foreigner that these have been either invented or exaggerated. The arguments appear plausible to him because his interest has been enlisted on their side. France and Holland and Belgium fear the consequences of a free India on their own Empires and Germany is diplomatically silent since it wishes, to secure English help against France for revising the Versailles treaty. India, therefore, need not expect any sympathy or support from Europe except Russia. I found complete indicerence to India at the session of the League of Nations in Geneva.

THE STRAY WAIFS OF INDIAN POLITICS

In England the stage has been set for the Round Table Conference and preparations are proceeding apace. The moderates and other stray waifs of Indian politics have been duly received, sorted out, labelled and quartered in various places in London. As they are living far apart from each other, they have not the same means of contact and consultation as their European colleagues though they have been provided with a common social centre at 8, Chesterfield Garden where the Indian Round Table Club has been established. The Secretary of State met the delegates there a few days back and made their acquaintance. It is wonderful to see how many retired Anglo-Indians emerged out of their usual obscurity to attend that function. They came in hundreds and they mean to pull strings from behind as long as the Round Table Conference sits. The Anglo-Indian element in it is much stronger than it is suspected for most of the Indian States and the British Indian delegations have provided themselves with European Secretarial assistance. Sir Richard Glancy has been engaged by one important State, Sir Theodore Morrission by another. Mr. Coatman is the Secretary of the English Liberal delegation, Mr. Wilson of the Inian Liberal delegation, while the influence of Dr. Rushbrook Williams over the Press and the politics of this country is all pervasive. This is obvious from the proceedings of the Independent Labour Party Conference at Llandundno. There some skillful wirepulling prevented a free discussion of the claims of Princes and Moderates to represent India while its honoured leaders were in jail.

The King has, after some misgivings, consented to open the Round Table Conference. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's room at the Savoy continues to be the meeting place of advanved opinion while Mussalmans are meeting separately.

CHINA, INDIA, AND THE PRESS

—:o:—

Mr. Yang Kunag Sheng, a Chinese visitor to England writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum"—Much ink has been recently spilt over the question of American public opinion and the situation in India. Mr. Edward Thompson and others have pointed out definitely that, in their opinion, the pictures of India presented by the American Press are false.

Having been in England for the last five months and carefully collected clippings from several of the recognized leading British newspapers on the situation in China, I feel it necessary to point out that the misrepresentation of the situation in China in the British Press, to a Chinese, is no less than that of the situation in India in the American Press, to the British. I do not for one moment wish to question the truth of the Press stories from China describing famine, banditry, Communism, and kidnapping; the point is that they are not the whole truth. Disorders and lawlessness there are; but disorders and lawlessness are not the only products of present-day China.

Out of some two hundred and fifty clippings I have collected during the last several months on the situation in China, over 95 per cent of them read "A New Peril in China," "The North China War," "Red Banditry in China," "Heavy Fighting in China," "Lawless China," "Sacking of Changsha," "Bandits Threat to Kill Missionary," "Red Terror on the Yangtse," and some such captions that are similar in meaning, only different in wording. Had I not left China just recently and been kept in direct touch with the situation over there, I would undoubtedly, in common with the British public, have long been under the spell of despondency and despair for China.

China, more a continent than a country, larger than the whole of Europe, passing as she now is through the period of transition, is bound to confront difficulties in certain parts of the vast territory she possesses. If the public must be fed with the stories of Communism, banditry, and the like, it must also be taught to grasp the following facts: First, the lootings, disorders, and even civil war in certain parts of the country do not affect to any considerable extent other parts that are not directly involved. Secondly, China, the nation as a whole, goes on in spite of the unfavourable conditions of recent years. The necessity of the journalist to search for the extraordinary and the spectacular has exposed the superficial China, the passing China; it has neglected to present also the real China, the permanent China. Industry, commerce, and reconstructive activities have not been brought to a standstill. In the words of Mr. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, "There may be an impression that the Chinese market is not worth cultivating in view of unfortunate disturbances which have taken place during the past few years in China, but this impression is most unjustified. In spite of internal disturbances, the import trade of China is making great advances every year, and last year her total foreign trade registered a record value." The Shanghai Customs returns for the month of July of this year indicate an increase over the month of June, and compare favourably with the same period of last year. If these are the results, why not present the public with the facts that have made these results possible? If the British Government and cotton traders are convinced of the hopefulness of Sino-British trade and have gone so far as to send an Economic Mission, why should not the public be also given a general picture of hopeful impression of the situation in China? Instead of concentrating all efforts on the reporting of destructive forces that are ravaging parts of China, why not exert some of them in informing the public of the constructive forces that are consolidating the foundation of a new China?

The air contracts between China and America and Germany for the linking of important Chinese cities and of Nanking and Berlin (the line between Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow having been in operation already), the co-operation between the League of Nations and China in the field of health work, the modernization of the Province of Chekiang, the new Chinese Criminal Code and the Civil Code, the project for the completion of the Hukuang and Lunghai Railways, and a hundred and one other subjects are of more interest and importance to the public than the bandit activities in Chungmiaochen and other places in which the British do not even have a phonetic interest. Not all the people in China sit trembling and waiting for disaster, or it would have been impossible to maintain the level of China's foreign trade, leaving alone its increase.

URDU AND POST OFFICE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time members of the public record their protest against the present practice by the Post Office of sending all letters bearing addresses in Urdu to the Dead Letter Office before they are delivered to the addresse. The system has been inveriably causing much delay which at times affects the commercial community a great deal.

I wonder why this system is adopted. It is because there is no Urdu-knowing staff in the office where all the letters are sorted or because the Urdu language is considered as a dead language and on that account this Urdu knowing staff is retained only in the Dead Letter Office? In any event this practice of delivering these letters through the Dead Letter Office is resulting in delivering as dead. I learnt many complaints were sent to the Post Master General in connection with this grievance but so far not only no action has been taken in the matter but P. M. G. or the officer concerned has not even given away replies to these complaints. Probably these complaints are sent to the D. L. O. for translation before they would be sent to the P. M. G. If that is so will P. M. G. move in the matter by dropping an enquiry in the D. L. O?

Yours etc.
AHMAD HUSSAIN.

Sajan Buildings,
Ripon Road, Bombay, No. 8.
5th November.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED MOTOR VEHICLE TAX.

A meeting C. P. Berar motor drivers and owners Amraoti passed resolutions protesting against the proposed increase motor vehicle taxation and requesting the Finance Member to grant interview union deputation through Mr. Fulay.

HELP

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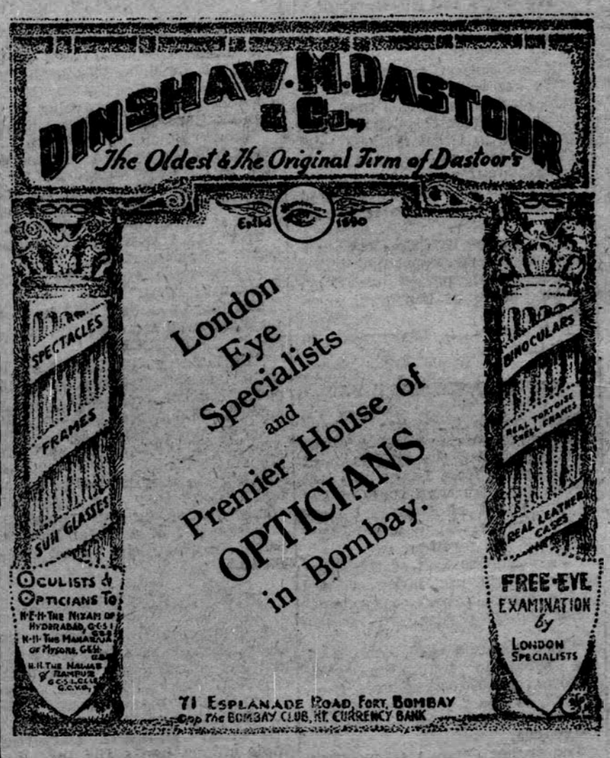
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FAMOUS PARSEES

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

PARSEES have played a leading and honourable part in the public life of India. They are the pioneers of India's progress in many directions. As politicians, philanthropists, captains, of industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their activities and achievements. This book, which is well illustrated, contains copious extracts from the writings and speeches of the persons described.

CONTENTS.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	K. R. Cama
Framji Cowasji Banaji	J. N. Tata
Naorouji Ferdoonji	Sir D. E. Wacha
Byramji Jeejeebhoy	Sir P. M. Mehta
Sir Dinshaw Petit	Sir M. M. Bhownaggree
S. S. Bengalee	B. M. Malabari
Dadabhai Naoroji	Sir J. J. Modi

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8-0 a. m. and 12 noon:—Gramophone records.

2-2) p m.:—South Indian programme: selected music (vocal) and Narayen Iyer's violin solo.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting on behalf of Shri Bhuleshwar Pracharak Mandal will be held in Nave Wadi, Dadi Shet Agyari Lane to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Open from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m.
and
Music Programme by Prof. Ramkrishna G. Phatak at 6-30 p. m.

SJT. DATOO RAGHOO CHAVAN Satyagraha Volunteer was arrested at Parel Post Office when he was picketing it and was distributing hand bills to the public and was placed before Mr. Junglewalla at Dadar, he was given today 4 months R. I. and a fine of of Rs. 50 or in default 6 weeks more.

Two more volunteers were arrested at Matunga and Dadar Post Offices for picketing. Their names are Dagi Krishna Chavan and Dhando P. Pawar.

SEQUEL TO SHERIFF'S "NO".

Requisitionists' Meeting To-day

Mr. K. Ramchandra Iyer who wrote the requisition to the Sheriff signed by 60 thousand prominent citizens of Bombay to which the Sheriff has replied in the negative, writes:—

A meeting of the requisionists to the Sheriff's meeting will be held at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to consider further steps to be taken in view of the Sheriff's reply.

BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION.

To Be Opened On Dec. 18.

The Governor of Bombay will open the Bombay Central Station (B. B. & C. I. Railway) at 3 P.M on December 18 next.

Swadeshi Cloth On Credit

From the 12th November onwards Mr. N. B. Parulekar will attend at the office of Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha (it ated at No. 158|60 Kalbadevi Road next to Bhuleswar Fire Brigade Station, Hirachand Vanichand Malla between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. (S T. in connection with the scheme of giving Swadeshi mill made clot on credit on the security of Foreign Cloth. The intending piecegoods dealers are therefore requested to see him at th above office instead of at his By culla address.

STANDARD MILLS

To, the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the information given to you by th President, Girni Kamgar Union, and as published in your issue of to-day we shall thank you to state in your issue of 'to-morrow' that the same regarding cut in wage of weavers of the Standard Mill is entirely baseless and untrue.

Yours, etc.,
H. M. HEERAMANECK,
Secretary.

Nov. 11.

Standard Mills Co. Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Bombay Swadeshi League Ladies' Silver Class.

A silver making class for ladies has been started by the League at Lalbag, near Madhav Bag, C. P Tank. Ladies are requested to help the organisers by attending the class and helping to make more silvers. The class is always open from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

BELGAUM DIST. DECLARED TO BE NOTIFIED AREA

Under Unlawful Instigation Ordinance

A Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary, dated November 12th states:—

"The Governor in Council, being authorized in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council under the notification of the Government of India in the Political Department No. 739-S., dated the 30th May 1930, is pleased—

(i) under sub-section (2) section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, 1930 (VI of 1930), to declare that the district of Belgaum shall be a notified area for the said Ordinance; and

(ii) under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Ordinance further to declare, that in the notified area mentioned in clause (i), land revenue and any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue shall be notified liabilities."

NO GUARANTEE OF DOMINION STATUS

(Continued from page 1.)

vanced happiness and prosperity of all my beloved people. I pray that providence may grant you in bounteous measure wisdom patience and goodwill."

OTHER SPEECHES.

The King having withdrawn the Maharaja of Patiala declared that His Majesty's gracious address had struck the responsible chord in their hearts and if they could succeed in following the lead that His Majesty had given he was confident that the deliberations would be crowned with success. After proposing that Mr. MacDonald be appointed Chairman, Patiala concluded "I can assure you Mr. Prime Minister that all of us, whether Princes or Ministers who represent Indian States will co-operate most heartily with Great Britain and British India in the work of solving the problems jointly confronting us".

The Aga Khan in a brief speech seconded the proposal for Chairmanship. Clapping followed and the Aga Khan announced "Carried unanimously".

Mr. MacDonald said: "My first duty as Chairman is to ask your consent—I know it is forthcoming in full measure—to convey our humble duty to His Majesty".

PREMIER'S PLATITUDES.

Mr. MacDonald continuing said: But responsibility lies heavily on us all; for we are now at the very birth of a new history. Declarations made by British Sovereigns and statesmen from time to time that Great Britain's work in India was to prepare for self-government have been plain.

If some say that they have been applied with woeful tardiness I reply that no permanent evolution has seemed to anyone going through it to be anything but tardy. I am never disturbed by people who say that I have not fulfilled my pledges provided I am fulfilling them. We have met to try to register by agreement recognition of the fact that India has reached a distinctive point in her constitutional evolution.

MEN WHO CORPORATE.

Whatever that agreement may be there will be some who will say that it is not good enough, or that it goes too far. Let them say so. We must boldly come out and appeal to intelligent and informed public opinion. Men who cooperate are pioneers of progress.

Civil disorder is the way of reaction. It destroys social mentality wherefrom all constitutional development derive its source and whereupon all stable internal administration is based.

IRRECONCILABLE INTERESTS.

Proceeding Mr. MacDonald said: "The task ahead of us is beset with difficulties for the solution of which the past affords no readymade guide. There are stubborn diversities of view still to be brought together and conflicting interests that have hitherto proved irreconcilable. Could any issues be more momentous, could any be more enticing to men who love to make rough places smooth?

We must bring to our task all resources of mutual trust, practical sagacity and statesmanship which we can command. This is not the time for reciting, to say nothing of prejudging, our problems. We shall meet them as we proceed. Let us face them as men determined to surmount them. Why not?

What problems of growth and development in liberty and institution have our peoples not faced and united we remain, despite our diversities because of our skill in harmonising differences by reasonable mutual accommodation.

ORATORICAL GUSH.

His Majesty's presence at opening of our deliberations has enabled us to understand both the strength and flexibility of the bond binding our whole Commonwealth of Nations together in loyalty and devotion to Crown. The attendance of representatives of Dominion Governments is an earnest of interest and goodwill with which sister-states of Commonwealth of Nations will follow our labours.

The Association of Princes for the first time in joint conclave with the representatives of people of British India is symbolical of the gradual moulding together of India into one whole and when I turn to representatives of British India I am mindful of India's different communities languages and interests, but I am reminded till more of the quickening and unifying influences which have grown irresistibly from her contact with Great Britain and of the aspirations for United India, which were in minds of her philosophers and her rulers before first English traders set foot on her shores.

CHALLENGE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

Nor is it, without significance that we who, though not of India, also seek India's honour are drawn from all three Parties in this Parliament and on the interplay of whose rivalries, no less than ideals, is built up our British system of Government, but apart from these things surely the simple fact that we have come here to sit at one table with the set and sole purpose of India's advancement within the companionship of Commonwealth is in itself undeniable sign of progress towards that end and also an inspiring challenge to teach agreement.

We must now begin our labours. Things have been said in the past, whether in anger or blindness, or for mischief, which we had better forget at this table. Whatever be the story that is to be written of this Conference, be assured that it will be written. Let us strive to make it worthy of the best political genius of our peoples and add by it to the respect paid by the world to both our nations."

The Maharaja of Baroda voiced the sense of privilege in saying a few words on benalf of the Indian State Delegation and said that they were deeply beholden to His Majesty to whom he begged of the Premier to convey their sentiments of loyalty to His Throne and Person.

HYDERABAD'S SUPPORT.

Sir A. Hydari declared that His Majesty's address was full of personal sympathy to which every Indian heart immediately responded would prove inspiration and guide to all of them. At the same time the States, autonomous within their own borders, can fully sympatnise with the aims and ideals of people of British India and be ready to work in harmony with them for greater United India which we all hope will be the outcome of our deliberations in this spirit we enter the Conference and shall do our utmost to assist in the solution of problems to our country's satisfaction of her aspiration.

SASTRI'S HEART DRAWN.

Mr. V. S. Sastri said: "The crown moreover is the fountain of justice, freedom and equality among various peoples of Commonwealth and loyalty, therefore, enjoins faithful and unceasing pursuit of these ideals and we should be failing in our duty to Crown if we knowingly tolerated anywhere under the British Flag conditions that produced injustice, inequality or undue restrictions on the growth of communities.

This Conference will enable all parties interested in India to bring together their ideas on the subject of her contentment and peaceful advance to fulfilment of her destiny. Gold and candid speech is required but also moderation forbearance and readiness to appreciate different views. Above all the vision of India as a whole must be the sovereign consideration governing all our plans.

PREMIERS MAGIC PERSONALITY

You will hear, many claims and counsels. Some may be in mutual conflict. Our common prayer is that somehow through magic of your personality these claims may be reconciled and these fragmentary counsels gathered into one complete scheme, so that this table may be hereafter remembered as the table of rounded wisdom and statesmanship.

Through all the clouds of prejudice and misunderstanding that have darkened the problem two statements of policy shine like bright guiding stars. Both have the authority of His Majesty's Government, firstly of Viceroy last year to effect that natural issue of India's constitutional progress as contemplated in declaration of August 1917 is attainment of Dominion Status, secondly in July of this year he promised India enjoyment of as large degree of management of her own affairs as could be shown to be compatible with the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which she is not yet in a position to assume responsibility. Our allotted task is to interpret these statements liberally and to translate them courageously into a positive measures for the benefit of India and the increased glory of Commonwealth.

WHAT KASHMIR STANDS FOR.

Maharaja of Kashmir expressed deep gratitude for His Majesty's cordial welcome and prayed to Providence to grant them vision and will to realise the hopes expressed in the inspiring words of their King-Emperor. He drew attention to the unprecendented nature of the gathering and continued: "Allied by treaty with British Crown and within our territories independent Rulers, we have come with full sense of responsibility to our States and all India. As allies of Britain we stand solidly by British connection.

As Indians and loyal to land of our birth we stand as solidly as the rest of our countrymen for our land's enjoyment of position of honour and equality in British Commonwealth. Our desire to co-operate to the best of our ability with all sections of the Conference is genuine as also is our determination to base our co-operation upon realities of present situation".

Mr. U. Ba Pe on behalf of Burma appreciated the honour by selection of a Burman to speak on a momentous occasion.

ONLY ISSUE IS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah acknowledged the sympathy and kindness of Their Majesties and opined that it was fortunate that a statesman of Mr. MacDonald's calibre and experience had agreed to preside over the deliberation. He was glad that Mr. MacDonald had referred to the declarations of British Sovereigns from time to time that Britain's work in India was to prepare her for self-government.

He drew attention to the Viceroy's recent announcement that the only issue implicit in the Declaration of His Majesty's Government is the attainment of Self-Government.

"But I must now emphasise that India now expects translation and fulfilment of these declarations. There never was a more momentous or graver issue in the history of the two nations than the present, on which hangs the fate of nearly one-fifth of the population of the world.

JINNAH'S HOPES.

We welcome the association of the Princes' Delegation with representatives of the people of British India. I desire and hope that all parties interests and communities will apply to the task—(in the words of Mr. MacDonald)—all the resources of mutual trust, practical sagacity and statesmanship which we can command. I must mark my pleasure at the presence of Premiers and representatives of Dominions. I am glad they are here to witness the birth of a new Dominion of the British Commonwealth".—Reuter.

POST OFFICES PICKETING CONTINUES.

Further Arrests And Convictions.

Mr. Mohansingh Govindsingh who was arrested on the 10th for picketing was sentenced on Wednesday, only to 1 days simple imprisonment on his undertaking not to take any more part in the Congress activities.

Mr. Dulipsingh Govindsingh who was arrested at the same time is sentenced to 4 months' R. I.

Shankar Dattatreya who was arrested on the 10th was sentenced on Wednesday to seven and a half months' R. I.

Dattatreya Bhasker Chaphekar who was arrested for distributing leaflets on the G. P. O. on the 10th inst. was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. He was asked to regret which he refused to do.

Messrs. Trivendram, Tarakumar, Hari, Jagdish, Vasudev Pandu, Babu, an Ghamshyam, who were arrested on Tuesday at Gaywadi for stopping a car loaded with foreign goods, were sentenced on Wednesday to a uniform sentence of 6 months' R. I., and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, 6 weeks more.

Bai Krishnabai Nagarkatti and Bai Mankbai Mehta, two Seva Dal lady volunteers who were arrested on Wednesday in the Fort for picketing foreign cloth shops and sentenced to 4 months' S. I. and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, 6 weeks more.

Shanker Mahadev Gokhale arrested at E. Spinner and Co., on Wednesday was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. because he did not undertake to take partake in Congress work in the future.

PICKETING OF P. Os.

Nearly 35 Post Offices were picketed throughout the city.

Mr. Laxman, Bhat was arrested while distributing leaflets near the Kalbadevi Post Office.

The following arrests were made in connection with Wednesday's procession:—

Mr. Babrekar (President B. P. C. C.) Sane (Secretary), Parekh (Secretary), Manubhai Zaveri (Editor) Ganpati Bhiva, a volunteer.

A later report says that 13 volunteers arrested at Bhendi Bazar for foreign cloth picketing on Wednesday evening.

10 arrests were made with regard to the distributing of pamphlets at the various Post Offices during the day.

PICKETING IN BHENDI BAZAR

11 Muslim Volunteers Arrested

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bhendi Bazar was started on Wednesday by Muslim volunteers of the newly formed Bombay branch of the Jamiatul-Ulema.

Eleven of them were arrested by the police. As a result of these arrests a number of foreign cloth shops in that area were closed and remained closed for the day.

NOTICE ISSUED AGAINST DR. NUNAN.

Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, ordered on Wednesday the issue of notice on Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, against whom a complaint of assault and insult was filed by Dr. W. H. R. Murray, alias Amarnath Arya, a journalist.

"PEACEFUL PICKETING": ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Two Lady Pickets And Volunteer Sentenced

ALL REFUSE TO GIVE UNDERTAKING

"I was only persuading people not to buy foreign cloth. Peaceful picketing can never be an offence under any law. As for taking an undertaking not to do it again, I may tell you plainly that I am not going to give you any such undertaking." This statement was made by Krishnabai Nagarkatti when questioned by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, whether she would give an undertaking not to commit such offence in future.

Krishnabai Nagarkatti was arrested on Wednesday morning while picketing the shop of Bhesania and Co., Silk Merchants, and was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy in his evidence stated on the receipt of certain information he went to Bhesania and Co. where a large crowd had collected accused who was picketing in front of the shop was shouting "Boycott British Goods." The shop was obliged to be closed due to the crowds.

GUILTY.

On the evidence before the Court the Magistrate held that the object of the accused was to help the operations of the B. P. C. C. namely boycott of foreign cloth and found her guilty. She was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment.

A similar sentence was passed on Manekbai Mehta who was arrested while picketing Karanjia and Co. The accused in her statement said that she was simply asking her sisters not to purchase foreign cloth which according to her would not be an offence. She was not prepared to give any undertaking to the Court.

NO UNDERTAKING, NO APOLOGIES.

Shankar Mahadev arrested while picketing the godown of Spinner and Co. was also charged under the same Section.

Magistrate: Are you prepared to give an undertaking and apologise?

Accused remarked that he had joined the Congress only two days back and that he was not picketing but was merely standing in front of Spinner and Co.

As for the undertaking required the accused "I have taken a solemn vow before my village Goddess not to apologise to anybody and to work for the Congress."

After the prosecution evidence was recorded the accused was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

"Peaceful Picketing No Offence"

The hearing was resumed of the case in which Ramanlal Jaisukhbhai and five others were charged with picketing foreign cloth shops before Mr G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday noon.

Mr Barodia the police prosecutor said that the accused were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that they assisted the operations of an unlawful association.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. in his evidence stated that the B. P. C. C. had appointed a Boycott Committee to carry on a campaign of boycott of foreign cloth. He added that with a view to achieve that object pickets were sent to picket foreign cloth shops and to prevent people from making purchases of foreign cloth.

Mr Barodia pointed out that the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. was declared unlawful and picketing was tantamount to assisting that unlawful association in its operations.

JUDGMENT BY JUSTICE MADGAONKAR.

His Worship referred to the judgment given by Justice Madgaonkar in a recent case holding that peaceful picketing was no offence.

Mr. Barodia submitted that in that case the accused were charged under the Picketing Ordinance and not under Section 17 (1) for assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

PEACEFUL PICKETING NO OFFENCE.

His worship then referred to the case in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted two women volunteers on the ground that peaceful picketing was no offence and asked if he or the police prosecutor not in their official capacity but for the good of their country appealed to their fellow countrymen not to purchase foreign cloth would he or the police prosecutor be guilty under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Barodia again submitted that those who assisted an unlawful association in its operations would be guilty under that Section and here the accused by picketing foreign cloth shops had assisted the B. P. C. C. in its operations.

His worship held that the case should be proved by the prosecution that the accused were Congress volunteers or Congress members.

The accused said that they were not Congress volunteers, some of them admitted they were picketing the shops while others said that they were merely standing near the shops.

His worship reserved the judgment till Friday, November 14.

Advocate's Complaint Against Inspector

Mr. Shroff, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court made an oral complaint on Wednesday afternoon against Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

"FOUL LANGUAGE."

Mr. Shroff addressing the Court said "I beg to bring to your notice a certain incident which has taken place in Court after your Worship left the Court for lunch. Inspector Lyons stood behind my chair and used foul and abusive language against me. This incident has created great resentment among the members of the Bar.

Magistrate: Why don't you make a complaint in writing?

Mr. Shroff: If the Police Inspector had treated me like this, I would have treated it with the contempt that it deserved but here I am a member of the Court and I must be protected by Your Worship.

The Magistrate directed Mr. Shroff to put his complaint in writing.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Shroff appeared in the case on Wednesday to defend an accused and Mr. Lyons was one of the prosecution witnesses.

There Is No Swaraj Without Swadeshi

"GOSPEL OF KHADDAR MEANS FOOD FOR STARVING".

MRS. TEHEMINA JOSHI.

Women's Impressive Demonstration.

CORP OF TAKLI PLIERS MARCHES THROUGH CITY

An impressive demonstration was organised by the women of Bombay on Wednesday evening. This was a huge procession in which more than 3,000 women took part, all marching in orderly files of four. It was a long It was a picturesque sight, this long and winding stream of orange, the national colour of women's costumes, relieved by splashes of white here and there. The procession which was intended as an object lesson in Swadeshi, was headed by two ladies carrying the national flag, followed by a corps of women spinning the "takli" all along the route. At the tail-end was a travelling shop of Swadeshi in a motor lorry, arranged by the Akhil Bharat Khadi Bhandar. The womanly instinct for art, so characteristic of Indian ladies and their aptitude for constructive work were seen in the various features of the procession—their orderly and peaceful march, their graceful dress, the takli spinning and the national songs they sang in chorus all along the route.

A PLEASANT CONTRAST.

It all presented a pleasant contrast to the exciting scenes that were witnessed at the other end of the town, in the Fort, at this very time—the demonstrations, for a different purpose, by the Congress volunteers and the public at the Azad Maidan and opposite the Secretariat.

Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mrs. Goshiben Captain, Mrs. Nargesh Captain, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta and other prominent ladies also took part in the procession, which started at 4 o'clock from Kanhai's Wadi, at Kandawadi. Passing by Bhuleshwar and Pydhownie, it proceeded to Daryasthan Gali, Mandvi, where a huge meeting was held.

The original route of the procession was by way of Crawford Market to the Azad Maidan, but this arrangement was abandoned on account of the other demonstrations there. Crowds who had collected on the route not covered by the procession were, therefore, disappointed after a long wait.

MEETING AT MANDVI.

The narrow lane of Daryasthan Gali Mandvi, was closely packed with the meeting in which were present, besides those who came in procession, Mrs. Rao, Mrs. Bhajekar, Mrs. S. Vasi, Mrs. Hazrat and several other well-known ladies. Loud speakers were installed at various places.

Mrs. Tehmina Joshi said that they had gathered to celebrate the completion of eight months of our struggle for freedom. The most important need of the moment was Swadeshi which was the only remedy for the appalling poverty of the masses. Mahatmaji had preached the gospel of "Khaddar" which meant food for the starving millions, and the saving of crores of rupees drained away to foreign country.

Mrs. Joshi, in concluding, emphasised the importance of economic Swaraj.

Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhajekar, speaking in Marathi exhorted all women to take the vow of Swadeshi.

Mrs. Sundarabai Senjit also dwelt on the same point.

Mrs. Desai, who spoke next, said that eight months had elapsed since Mahatmaji commenced his hisotric march to Dandi. On this occasion she reminded them of the special mission which Mahatmaji had entrusted to women, which was the boycott of liquor and foreign cloth. The women should fearlessly push it ahead till it was successfully accomplished. "There is no Swaraj without Swadeshi", she concluded.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

INSURE WITH SWADESHI COMPANIES.

And Stop Drain Of Crores.

The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha has issued the following appeal:—

It is well-known fact that crores of rupees worth of Insurance business is given to foreign Insurance companies operating in India. According to the statistics, revealed in Government publications, nearly fifteen crores of India's hard-earned money is drained away to foreign countries by these Insurance companies. Great Britain, due to her political mastery over India, enjoys the Lion's share of this drain.

This prevents a considerable part of India's wealth from circulating within the country and simultaneously enriches foreign capitalists. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of every patriotic son of India to stop this drain. It is not at all difficult to achieve this. By placing all Insurance business with Indian companies one shall do not an insignificant service to India. There are Indian Insurance companies which are as stable and reliable as any foreign ones functioning in this country.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that during the few months most of our merchants and business men have insurances their goods, their bunglows, their motor cars and other materials with Insurance companies whose direction and management are vested in Indian hands. We, therefore, appeal the public at large to wash their hands clean off foreign Insurance companies, British or non-British and to determine not to do anything with them, and to place all business with purely Indian Insurance companies.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1930.

THE TAMASHA BEGINS.

The so-called Round Table Conference, which was inaugurated in London on Wednesday seems to be even more ill-fated and fore-doomed to failure than the Simon Commission, whose mischief it is expected to remedy. The Commission began its work in India in comparative peace. The Conference on India begins in a foreign country when India is groaning under relentless repression. The Commission was a straightforward if insolent, gesture; but the Conference, as at present constituted, is a disingenuous device to divide Indians and make a show of Self-determination. Its delegates like the Simon Commissioners have been selected by Government and are in no sense true representatives of India; in fact they have betrayed her. It is a misnomer to call it a Round Table Conference when its decisions are binding upon none and when its very terms of reference are not yet known to the delegates. With but few exceptions it is a medely of "jo-hukums." Mr. Ramsay Mc-Donald has reason to be grateful to them, because they have unconditionally consented to be his tools. The Conference, is justly boycotted by self-respecting Indians, as was the Simon Commission. A few of the so-called "Delegates" have been inveigled into it with false promises but their disillusionment will not be long in coming. Mr. MacDonald wonders why Congressmen should prefer "disintegration of order" to "conference and negotiation." He only pretends to forget that Mahatma Gandhi proposed honourable negotiations "on bended knees" and gave the signal for his campaign only when his repeated offers were unheeded by his Government.

The preliminary speeches at the Conference were all sonorous but vague and laboured. First came the inaugural speech of King George. It evinced sympathy with Indian aspirations but indicated little beyond that. It seemed to exaggerate the divergences of claims in India. For His Majesty observed: I cannot doubt that the true foundation of Self-Government is the fusion of such divergent claims in mutual obligations and in their recognition and fulfilment." There is in this perhaps a suggestion of at least the foundation of Swaraj for India. The speech was of course profusely praised by several of the succeeding speakers, especially by the Maharajas of Patiala and of Baroda. Mr. MacDonald was right when he said: "We are now at the very birth of a new history.' Only, the history is being made in India and not in London. One naturally expected the Premier to say at least at the Conference what precisely was the work before it. But all that he would say on this point was: "We have met to try to register by agreement the recognition of the fact that India has reached a distinctive point in her constitutional solution." This is as vague as the severall statements made by the Viceroy Mr. Sastri tried to pin down the British Government to the recent declaration of the Viceroy that India's at ainment of Dominion Status is implicit in the Declaration of August 1917 and also that the present Conference was to confer upon India as large a degree of management of her own affairs as could be shown to be compatible with the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which she is not yet in a position to assume responsibility. Both Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jinnah declared that the hour had come for the fulfilment of these promises. These promises themselves are insufficient; their fulfilment cannot satisfy India who, is determined to be complete mistress in her house. But inadequate as these promises are, Messrs. Sastri and Jinnah forgot that the promisers reserve to themselves the right to interpret them. Freedom is won not by argument but by something much sterner.

WAKE UP, BOMBAY LAWYERS.

In every country that claims to be civilised, the legal profession stands as the custodian of the rights and liberties of the people. ever watchful to see that the administration of justice is efficient, that law is not misapplied and that the innocent do not suffer That is why in all modern democracies the lawyer element is to the forefront in politics. In India we have noticed recently, particularly after Ordinances began to rain down from Simla, that magisterial caprice misinterpreted the scope of the Ordinances and in Bombay and other Provinces, the High Courts of Judicature have in some cases, on reference being made by the Lower Court, set aside the original convictions and explained the scope and the limitations of the operations of these Ordinances. In Ahmedabad it was due to the keen interest taken by the local Bar in the case against the Ranpur Inquiry Committee that an appeal was lodged before the District Judge who sent up a reference to the High Court. The latter directed the release of all the accused.

But in Bombay the public is entitled to ask what the legal profession is doing. When our leading lights of the Bar witness the executive putting up persons for trial before magistrates under the Criminal Law Amendment Act which, to any reasonably minded person, should appear to have nothing to do with the case, how is it that they do not protest against this misinterpretation of law? While the nation is engaged in an intense struggle for freedom, must our lawyers, barring a few, very few, honourable exceptions, be content only with their own money-making pursuits? Casual appearances on the platform or the passing of resolutions of protest are not enough. It should be the paramount and patriotic duty of Bombay's legal profession to take concerted measures for upholding the dignity of law and to move the High Court with a view to stop the executive practice of stretching the Criminal Law Amendment Act to mean what the Legislature never intended it to mean.

A case in point is the misapplication of Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908. When this notorious piece of legislation was passed, the Legislature was induced to consent to the very wide scope it allows the executive in making arrests and charging persons for a variety of reasons, because at that time the only question before the Legislature was how to deal effectively with conspiracies and movements of violence intended to subvert the State by revolutionary means. The demand of the executive to be allowed stringent powers to make the operations of violent revolutionary bodies impossible was therefore conceded by the Legislature. Section 17 (1) indicates how wide are the powers conferred. It says:—

"Whoever is a member of an unlawful association or takes part in meetings of any such association, or contributes, or receives, or solicits any contribution for the purpose of any such association or in any way assists the operations of any such association shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or both."

It is the height of absurdity and an indication of the ridiculous length to which the executive can go in its efforts to suppress a non-violent movement to make this section applicable to those, who are peacefully promoting the boycott of foreign cloth or of liquor or to seek to make it applicable to the Press for publishing news of obvious public interest relating to bodies declared unlawful. We hope Bombay lawyers have noticed the menace lurking in the tendency of the executive to read in words "or in any way assists the operation of any such association" anything it likes. "Assisting" may mean anything. Eminent Moderates find their sons are infected with nationalism. The sons may be busy picketing. The fathers can be hauled up under the notorious Section 17 A. And why not the police? A 'lathi' charge adds to the strength of the nationalist movement. Do not according to this interpretation, the police authorities then assisst it? Bombay's legal profession must wake up to its responsibilities and take effective measures to protect the public against the new menace.

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE

Several days passed since the requisition signed by several thousands of Bombay's citizens was sent to the Sheriff of this city, calling upon him to convene a public meeting to protest against the conduct of the police on October 26, "Black Sunday", in dealing with the women Satyagrahis. In a letter to Mr. Ramchandra Iyer, released for publication yesterday, Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy, the Sheriff, explains the delay in replying to him in regard to the requisition. He explains that "Government have finally expressed an opinion that the Crown, is precluded from convening the meeting, as it does not come within certain principles which have been laid down by the Government for the guidance of the Sheriff in the matter of convening such meetings". Mr. Bundalibhoy regrets, therefore, he cannot accede to the requisitionists' request "however much he should have desired" to do it. The public must ask Government what are those "principles" laid down by them which preclude them from leaving the Sheriff unfettered in the due exercise of his duties. It is an unwarranted interference with those duties to direct him to withhold permission for a public meeting under his auspices, a function which is the declared and emphatic wish of thousands of Bombay's citizens to hold. The Sheriff may be technically an officer of the Crown but is it not a derogation of the dignity that attaches to the purely honorary office of the Sheriff that he should be ordered to flout public wishes? We understand that Mr. Bundalibhoy intends resigning in protest. We hope he will vindicate the honour of the position attached to the Sheriffdom by promptly taking this step. As regards the public, it is their bounden duty to meet the affront from Government by holding the protest meeting immediately and we suggest that after his resignation Mr. Bundalibhoy himself should be requested to occupy the chair on the occasion.

HOW GENTLEMEN BEHAVE

—:o:—

(By "AUCTEUR").

How indistinct is the line of demarcation between lunacy and what is politely but wrongly called 'racial arrogance' was well illustrated by the incident that was reported recently in these columns and in which a European on the "H. M. S. Dalhousie" is alleged to have figured as a hero of a scene of characteristic boorishness.

We have been hearing a number of stories of late that have the invariable, theme presented with a scenic variety and we have always wondered, whether the consciousness of racial superiority, either hypothetical or real, should be dragged into these commonplace incidents of what can be only described as pure street-arabisms.

This and similar incidents naturally create unpleasantness all round and should promptly be repudiated by those who are dragged into disrepute, however, unjustifiably, along the basis of popular racial bias. As far, however, as Indians are concerned, they ought to view them as those only who are invulnerable to insults and offensive acts of aggression based on wrong-headed notions of race-superiority are expected to do. A man may make a fool of himself without provoking the annoyed onlooker or the person aggrieved at his low-breeding to descend to the gutter.

We should keep up, on our part, our best standards of dignity and courtesy, in the heat of political conflict and clash of racial personalities even when the other side resorts to unclean methods and hits below the belt. We should, thus, feel proud when Jawaharlal weaves a gesture of fine, gallantry and most representative Indian courtesy and demands that his countrymen and women shall not do anything that savours of the piquant 'complex'; that, Indian nationalism should set itself ideals that excluded considerations of personal or low racial feeling. Gandhi himself is the highest embodiment of this new consciousness which is flashed into activity when the dashing young 'volunteer' risks his limbs or life to escort a white stranger out of the melee of mob fury. This chivalry has its complement in the martyrdom for which the much-maligned Gandhi-cap offers an easy target.

COTTON TRADE.

A PLEA FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

(By JAGJIWANDAS DOSABHAI, B. A., (Member, East India Cotton Assen, Ltd.)

Some months ago the Bombay Government appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of the Cotton Contracts Act, 1922, and the working of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and the Committee is now holding its sessions in Bombay. In the midst of the present acute political situation, it is likely that the important issues before the Committee, which closely affect not only the Cotton Trade but the prosperity of the country in general, may not attract sufficient public interest. I think it urgent to draw public attention to the importance of the subject and gravity of issues involved.

BROKERS' REPRESENTATION.

The Cotton Brokers' Association have already submitted their representation to the Inquiry Committee. The representation is an unique document, extending over some 20 pages of print, and contains an eloquent and closely reasoned indictment of the present constitution of the trade. Its chief merit lies in the broad and the National outlook which characterises the views and arguments advanced. It throws a flood of light on the constitution of the Cotton Trade in Bombay and contains an important analysis of some of the causes to which, in the opinion of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association the present deplorable condition of the trade must be attributed.

The main theme of the representation is that the constitution and working of the Central controlling authority, viz., the East India Cotton Association Ltd., "have generally a tendency to advance the interests of certain narrow and exclusive sections of buyers or the consumers of raw cotton, at the expense of the sellers or producers thereof." From this point of view, the constitution of the trade is characterised as a "constitution under which the producers of cotton do not secure fair and remunerative prices." As the Brokers in their representation rightly point out, "The ramifications of this state of affairs are far and wide and not the least of them is the growing poverty of the producers viz., the agricultural classes who can no longer obtain adequate prices, and are compelled to sell for inadequate prices practically forced upon them by an ever-narrowing exclusive circle of buyers."

CONSTITUTIONAL GRIEVANCES.

The main constitutional grievance to which Brokers draw attention is the undemocratic constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., under which the general body of its members find no recognition; the general body of members are not entitled to take part in the General meetings and vote thereat. Under the Panel system, (on which entire trade constitution is based), the Brokers who form a great majority of the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., form only 1/6 of the so-called representative committee (which elects the Directorate) and 1/8 of the Directorate.

The evils of the undemocratic constitution are in a large measure accentuated, as they would naturally be, by the scheme of the constitution under which vast and almost autocratic powers in a variety of matters affecting the general body of members, are vested in the Directorate.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Another grievance to which the attention is pointedly drawn is the special representation of European members, both in the Representative Committee and the Board of Directors; thus although handful of Europeans from on an average 1/16th of the general body of members, they form on an average about 7/16th of the Directorate. Surely, as the brokers point out the European friends could not possibly have any interest as a class, independent of the interest of the whole trade. Moreover, European members cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded, as the Brokers point out, "a weak non-vocal, backward minority, deserving of protection against exploitation by other elements of the trade."

If the Europeans claim special representation on the ground of vested interests or on the other ground of handling a large amount of actual cotton, then, our Japanese friends would equally, under the same plea, be entitled to seek special representation. If Europeans claim special representation on the ground of minority, then, under the same plea, Mahomedans, Jews and the Parsi brothers, would be entitled to claim special representation and thus the position would become ludicrous, Viewed from every point, this vicious principle should no longer exist in the constitution of such an important body like the East India Cotton Association.

GRIEVANCES DUE TO INHERENT DEFECTS.

Much of the injury caused to the trade must be regarded as having been inevitably due to the inherent defects in the constitution of the trade, and under such a constitution individual efforts for the betterment of the trade would be and have been powerless. Thus the genius of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and other outstanding personalities who are associated with the trade have been unable, by their own single-handed efforts, to stem the forces of disaster inherent in the very basis of the trade.

From the accounts narrated in the Brokers' representation, it becomes apparent that the constitution of the E.I.C.A.Ltd., is heterogenous, undemocratic, unsuited to the progressive ideas of the times, injurious to the best interests of the growers and the country, and constitutes an insult to the self-respecting Indian Cotton Merchants, on account of the vicious panel system, racial discrimination, over-centralization, and enjoyment of unheard—of powers of an extraordinary nature which strangulates the voice of the general body of the members.

No similar unrepresentative and irresponsible executive authority, enjoying unlimited disciplinary, administrative, financial and quasi-judicial powers, has been foisted upon the trade in any other part of the world. Far-reaching disadvantages of such a constitution might not have been so apparent in the initial stages of the trade, but now that the disadvantages have become painfully apparent, it is urgent to rehabilitate the trade on a sound basis. The diffusion of knowledge, growth of feeling of self-respect and better understanding of National economics have accentuated a feeling of continued injustice to which the general body rightly resents.

REFORMS URGED.

It is high time that bold and decisive measures should be taken without any loss of time for broadening and democratizing the constitution. In this progressive age, it is impossible that the self-respecting Indian cotton merchants can tolerate such an inequitous constitution with its panels, special representation of Europeans and various unlimited powers of the Board, such as powers, to expel a member for pundishing in the press any criticism on the policy of the Directorate, (if the Directorate find it misleading) powers to trade with the Deposit moneys of members, and the like.

In their representation, Brokers have very ably urged the recognition of some broad principles. "In all well-regulated constitutions," the Brokers state, "when powers are conferred upon any person or body of persons, the possibility of such abuse of these powers is always recognised and as far as possible sought to be guarded against. The most effective safeguard is to introduce responsibility in the seat of such powers." It is further submitted that "a body which is given such vast powers should either have its powers curtailed or should have its constitution so formed as to inspire confidence." I trust, Sir Purshottamdas and all the members of the Inquiry Committee will fully appreciate the force of sound principles on which brokers are demanding the following constitutional reforms:

(a) Abolition of the panel system and the special representation of Europeans.
(b) The General body should be made final authority, every member should have on vote in the affairs of the General body of Members.
(c) The General Body should have the right of sanctioning all bye-laws.
(d) The Board of Directors should be elected by the General Body of Members and should be responsible to and removable by the General Body
(e) All unusual powers of the Board should be restricted.

I do admit that under the able and honest guidance of Sir Purshottamdas during last eight years no misuse of financial or disciplinary powers has taken place; but because powers are not misused it does not follow that such powers should continue. A memorable example of misuse of power existing in an old statute book is seen in the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhiji without trial by the Bombay Government. My plea is that such powers should not exist.

INDIA GOVERNMENTS' VIEWS.

I would like to point out for earnest consideration the following paragraph from the correspondence of Government of India Commerce Department, to the Bombay Government, bearing No. 6505 dated 25th September, 1920.:

"The Government of India recognise that the Cotton trade in Bombay must be allowed to draw its own scheme, and they have no desire to intervene more than it is absolutely necessary. They must be satisfied firstly, that the Association which applies for recognition is representative of all sections of Cotton trade in Bombay, which are fairly entitled to representation and secondly that rules and bye-laws of the Association

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Right to Secede

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Irish Free State, General Hertzog said with regard to the status of the Dominions that "if this freedom were not absolutely real, he would not consent for one day to remain in that association, the British Commonwealth. The South African Premier has missed no opportunity of emphasising the absolute freedom of the Dominions and their right to secede from the Commonwealth if they so wished. Many of the Indians, too, who demand Dominion Status do so on the assumption that such status will not be in the least incompatible with their country's absolute freedom. If the assumption is held to be untenable, it only means that Indians should choose between dependence and complete independence.

Doctor Besant's Disillusionment

The full text of Doctor Besant's latest article in "New India", an unsatisfactory summary of which was telegraphed by the A. P. I. the other day, will replay a very careful persual. This venerable and yet wonderfully energetic lady has spent more than fifty years in the service of her adopted Motherland, undergoing even the discomforts of internment. But, during all these years she had been clinging to the myth of British good-will with a tenacity of purpose all her own. Tremendous significance, therefore, attaches to her present article in so far as it marks the last stage in her disillusionment inspite of herself.

A Suggestion

"The Labour Government," she confesses, "is easily the worst we have had for a long time, for it climbed into power by false pretences, has stained the name of England by fresh broken promises, and has confirmed the Indian view which, until now, I have combated, that all English Parties are equally hostile to Indian liberty. Sorrowfully I feel that it is us less to look to any English Party for real help in setting India free. She must put her trust in God and in herself." We gratefully welcome this outspoken statement of an undoubted fact. India, as Doctor Besant knows, has already put her trust in God and herself rather than the MacDonalds of England and the Round Table Conference. That is how her present attitude has come to be based on the principle of self-reliance. And we venture to suggest to Doctor Besant, that, having exposed the false pretences of Labour she should, take the place due to her by rights, in the struggle for Indian freedom and make the boycott of British goods and foreign cloth a complete and effective success.

A Senate's Protest

The Senate of the Punjab University has done will to pass a resolution protesting against the action of certain police officers and constables "in forcibly entering the premises of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, on October 8, as is reported by the authorities of the College, and in particular in entering a Professor's class-room while he was teaching and beating the Professor and some of his students". The resolution also appointed a committee including, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. C. Woolner, to report to the Senate on the best measures to be taken with a view to the avoidance of such occurrences in the future." The statements about beating the Professor and his students were made publicly about a month ago and have not been contradicted. As for measures effectually to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful incidents, a great deal more will have to be done by the students and the professors of the University than passing resolutions of protest.

Just Grievance.

When the MacDonald Government issued their White Paper on Palestine policy, the comments on it from Arab quarters were not so denunciatory as from the Jewish side. The Arab leaders read into the announcement regarding reform in immigration rules at least some attempt on the part of the British Government to meet their point of view. But although the Colonial Office has given an earnest of the policy of severe restrictions on immigration, by allowing only 1,500 permits for Jewish labour immigrants into Palestine, out of the 21,000 who applied, the Arabs are apprehensive over the latest speeches of the British Prime Minister, couched in apologetic vein, to stem the tide of the world-wide Jewish resentment against curtailing Jewish economic opportunity in Palestine. The Arab Executive makes a useful reminder to the Colonial Office when in a telegram to the Colonial Office it emphasizes that the White Paper does not differ from the Declaration of 1922. That is the British way. British promises never vary—and remain promises.

END REIGN OF REPRESSION IN INDIA.

"Forget Prestige Profit And Imperial Pride"

What New Zealand Premier Is Asked To Demand At Imperial Conference

(By Air Mail).

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY.)
House of Commons,
London, Oct. 29.

The new session of Parliament has opened with only casual reference to the situation in India. The King's speech paragraph will have been telegraphed to India: it expresses a general hope that the Round Table Conference will lead to a settlement. There is one incidental but important point which I have not yet seen made. Is it not a little unfair to ask the King to preside over this Conference? It has no moral or representative authority so far as India is concerned, and the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties have such little faith in it that they have carefully refrained from participating in it. I am not personally concerned in the fate of monarchy but it is a little hard on our unfortunate monarch that he should become involved in these farcical proceedings.

The debate on the Address has lasted two days. The references to India have been two and both slight. The mover of the Address—(which is a vote of thanks to the King for his "gracious" speech, though in fact the speech is prepared by the Cabinet)—expressed the hope that the prospects of the Round Table Conference would not be prejudiced by discussion in the House of Commons. There were general cries of, "hear, hear" from the wise and moderate and statesmanlike members of all three parties. Then Mr. Stanley Baldwin (who is still at the time of writing leader of the Conservative Party) added in grave tones a warning against any discreet word. Only on the I. L. P. benches was approval of these sentiments withheld.

I. L. P. ATTITUDE.

I fear it likely that the debate will end with little more reference to India. Among I. L. P. members there is an understanding of the seriousness of the situation; but inevitably the first attention of British Socialists is given to the extending unemployment which is impoverishing and demoralising British workers. Incidentally, this is one of the practical arguments against Britain attempting to rule 300,000,000 people seven thousand miles away: it has such urgent and complicated problems of its own that even those interested in India cannot give their main minds to the Indian situation, scandalous and desperate though it is. But I can promise that we will seek an early opportunity to raise the matter in the House and to dissociate ourselves from the Government's repressive policy.

Whilst I am writing about Parliament I will add a note about general political developments which may prove to have some relation to India. The strategy of the above Government is evidently to secure the support of the Liberal Party for another two years of office. The King's Speech includes the promise of a measure of electoral reform which is generally expected to include the method of Alternative Vote in three-cornered contests. It is anticipated that the House of Lords will throw out the Bill, which means that it must be sent up to the Upper House in two further sessions before it can become law. As the Liberals can only hope to save themselves from extinction by a change in the electoral system, the Government is confidently counting upon their support until the announced measure is on the Statute Book.

PRICE OF LIBERAL SUPPORT.

But this course involves a cautious and compromising policy in other respects which must inevitably be unequal to the situation. There is no hope of dealing with the unemployment situation except by big and bold proposals. There is certainly no hope of dealing with the Indian situation except by big and bold proposals. The probability, therefore, is that the position both at home and in India will become increasingly critical, resulting in growing dissatisfaction with the Government and growing revolt from the I. L. P. and the genuine Socialists and anti-Imperialists within the Labour Party. The price of Liberal support is consequently likely to be the withdrawal of "Left" Labour support. Long before two years have past I anticipate a drastic shake-up of all three poltical parties, with new groupings and new leaders.

A NEW INDIAN WEEKLY.

One of the disturbing facts about propaganda on behalf of India in this country is its uncoordinated and sectional character. There is the London branch of the Indian National Congress the Commonwealth League, the "Friends of India" Council, the Indian Associations at the Universities, the Gandhi Society, the League Against Imperialism, the I. L. P., the Communists, the War Resisters' International, and I dare say still others. I called a gathering of representatives of a number of these organisations last week, with a view to seeking a basis of united action. The officials of the Commonwealth League were, unfortunately engaged at meetings, but members of most of the other organisations were present. We decided to concentrate first upon getting the facts about the present situation in India known. The dismal truth is that the British people and even their public representatives and the leaders of opinion, have no knowledge of what is happening in India. It was felt at this meeting that this work ought to be undertaken by Englishmen, rather than by Indians, and a committee was appointed consisting of W. J. Brown, M.P. (one of the ablest "Left" Socialists in Parliament), Reginald Reynolds ("Friends of India" Council), Runham Brown, (War Resisters' International), and myself to explore the possibility of publishing a weekly news-sheet recording the truth about developments in India. I do not yet know whether we shall be able to bring off this project; it will depend upon whether we can raise the money. We will do our best, and our plan is to send the news-sheet not only to M.P.'s but to journalists, ministers of religion, and other influential people. If the idea develops into a reality, our intention is to ask Reginald Reynolds to become Editor.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

A word about the Imperial Conference. Two subjects are being explored simultaneously. The first is the development of Imperial trade. I doubt whether much will result here. The Dominions want preference for their goods, and that involves the taxation of food imports to Britain, which the Government certainly will not yield. The second subject is the constitutional relations of the Dominions to Britain. On this matter, results are more likely. The Dominions are demanding an ever fuller recognition of their independent status, and to-day it is indicated that their right to nominate their Governors-Generals has been conceded. The Conference is not likely to end without a clearer recognition of their right to secede from the Empire, if they so desire. The Viceroy's refusal to concede this right to India suggests that Mr. Gandhi was quite right when he expressed the opinion that, despite all the talk of Dominions Status, Britain had no intention of placing India on the footing of Canada, Australia, or South Africa.

The Indians attending the Round Table Conference are busily engaged in preliminary discussions. The princes are indicating their readiness to associate themselves with a federal Indian Government, so long as their treaty rights with Britain are maintained and there is no interference with the internal affairs of their States. The Liberals are indicating that they want Dominion Status, and nothing else. Meanwhile, there is considerable interest in the Government of India's despatch. It is evidently a policy document because the Prime Minister told us in the Commons yesterday that it is to be published in uniform style with the Simon Report. Provincial self-government and dyarchy for the central government are said to be its basis.

WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS.

I have seen to-day a letter which the Hon. G. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has received which illustrates the interest which is being taken in the Indian struggle in other parts of the Empire. The letter is signed by Mr. C. H. Cole, Secretary of the New Zealand "No More War Movement" (a strong organisation which has had much to do with the suspension of compulsory military training in that Dominion). The letter asks Mr. Forbes to put before the Imperial Conference the following expression of views on behalf of "a considerable section if the citizens of New Zealand":—

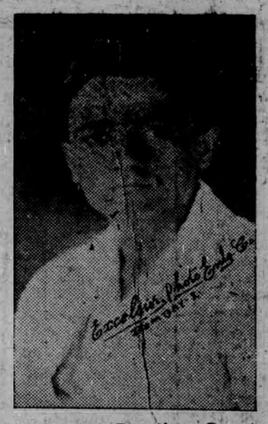
"That in order to present further disturbance and bloodshed in India, all British troops should be withdrawn from the country, political prisoners should be immediately released, and the reign of repression and oppression by force should be ended. Further that self-government be immediately granted to the Indian people."

The letter adds: "There is unmistakable evidence available to prove that barbarous treatment is being meted out to a people who are endeavouring to obtain their freedom by methods of non-violence and by passive resistance. We submit that such a people cannot be longer overruled by force; indeed, force is once more being proved to be bankrupt in the fight against conscience, and our duty surely is to recognise this, and, 'forgetting prestige, profits, and Imperial pride,' realise that India belongs to the people of India, and not to us, and that she should be granted her freedom to work out her own salvation without fear of outside interference. One of the principles for which it was alleged the 'Great War' was fought was to secure to the nations of the world their inalienable right to self-government. In our opinion, the time is arrived when that right should be granted to India, whose people fought side by side with ours for the vindication of that right."

My only comment upon this excellent letter shall be this: I wish one could hope that the Indian representative at the Imperial Conference would express the views it contains—not to mention the New Zealand representative!

A. FENNER BROCKWAY.
House of Commons,
Oct. 29th, 1930.

Miss Trishula Daru, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" who was sentenced on Tuesday to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.



Sjt. Arvind Devetia, Secretary of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. who was sentenced on Tuesday to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

COTTON TRADE.

(Continued from previous page.)

are drawn up in the interests of the trade as a whole."

It is to be now considered how far the present constitution is fully representative of the trade and how far the present constitution has served the best interest of the trade as a whole, from the deplorable condition of the trade, and the strong dis-satisfaction prevalent in the General Body of the Members.

LIVERPOOL CONSTITUTION COMPARED.

As stated in the Brokers' Representation, the scheme of the E.I.C.A., was sought to be modelled on the Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd. The constitution of the Liverpool Cotton Association however is thoroughly democratic and its governing bodies are responsible to and removable by the General Body of Members. Its Directors are elected by the General Body, the powers of the Directorates are limited and the panel system, racial or special representation and other ugly features of the constitution of the trade here do not exist in the constitution of that exchange. Spinners, exporter importers, ect., as a class are classified not in the roll of full members but in the roll of the Associate members only, under the constitution of that body, however, it should be noted that Associate members of Liverpool Cotton Exchange have no right even of voting in the management of the Association. Associate members are elected for one year and are liable to be discontinued without showing any reasons.

From the above discussion there can be no doubt that the constitutional reforms demanded by the Brokers pertain to serious grievances which must be remedied. Anything short of these reforms means the perpetuation in the trade of an oligarchy of classes for the exploitation of masses.

The brokers in their Representation have ably probed into the sufferings of the agriculturists. In view of the importance of this aspect of the trade, the writer proposes to deal with the same in a separate contribution.

Bhagat Singh Case Appeal

A correspondent writes:—

Very shortly an appeal in Bhagat Singh's Case to the Privy Council is to be sent, and for that purpose funds are needed. Moneys are being collected in Lahore, and Kumari Lajpatrai is acting as the Treasurer. The public are requested to send in their donations to this fund, either to Kumari Lajpatrai, Servants of the People Society, Lajpatrai Bhuvan, Lahore, or direct to the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore, for credit in the Privy Council Appeal Account.

BOMBAY'S DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST R. T. CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

dan had swelled to enormous proportions and even at a modest estimate their number must have been more than a hundred thousand. During the next half hour when the crowds and the police continued to remain on the spot, the latter resorted to several minor lathi charges but they were of a rather mild nature and so the number of casualties was not large as on previous occasion.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

In all about 30 to 35 persons were injured out of which 17 were removed to the Congress Free Hospital and the rest to the Free Emergency Hospital.

Thirteen persons injured in the lathi charges at the Secretariat on Wednesday evening were removed to the Congress Free Hospital. About four persons received head injuries. One of the injured was unconscious for several hours in the Hospital.

The thirteen injured were:—

Abba Krishna, Dawood Allbhoy, Hirji Mulji, Shrinarrain Bharatpurwalla, Sakarchand Pitrabhai, S. C. Desai, Vithal Sakharam, Karsan Mitha, Laxmidas Dwarkadas, Mahomed Rashid, Chimanlal Choksi, Gangaram Dhika, Manubai Mahadevbai.

THE MAN WHO HOISTED FLAG

Sjt. Ambalal Dayabhai who displayed a National Flag from the Secretariat Building on Wednesday evening and being severely injured on account of lathi blows on his breast and abdomen has been lying in the Free Emergency Hospital made the following statement to a "Chronicle" representative:

I was at the head of the procession with Sirdar Ishwarsing and about 20 others carrying National Flags. I belong to the Akali Dal. We started from Modikhana, and via Hornby Road reached Bandstand and shouting the national slogans entered the compound of the Secretariat Building.

I went up in the first floor of the building and displayed a National Flag.

BEATEN WITH LATHIS.

In a few minutes two police constables came up and severely beat me with lathis. They gave several blows on my chest and abdomen. Then they caught me by the neck and pushed me down the staircase. After giving me some more blows they snatched the National Flag from my hands. I was then removed to the Free Emergency Hospital.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S BAN.

The following notice, was issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay on Wednesday afternoon.

"Whereas it has been publicly announced that the president and other members of the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which has been declared an unlawful association, will march in procession from the Esplanade Maidan to the Secretariat this evening, I, Gerald Sidney Wilson, Commissioner of Police Bombay, being of the opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace to prohibit such a procession hereby prohibit under Section 24, Sub-Section (3), of the Bombay City Police Act any meeting or procession or demonstration in furtherance of the above purpose either at the Esplanade Maidan or near the Secretariat on the date above mentioned."

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The report of lathi charges, as issued by the F. E. Hospital is as under:—

The number of cases admitted on Tuesday 14; The number of cases discharged at request 7; The number of cases detained for treatment 7.

Head Injuries	4
Abdomen	4
Limbs	6

This report is of cases up to 7-30 p. m. only).

TIMES OF INDIA'S PROPAGANDA

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" dated the 12th of November 1930 I am reported to have given an interview in Ahmedabad to the effect that nothing like a movement exists in Ahmedabad and that many alleged workers, presumably of that place, are merely cowards who are avoiding being sent to jail. This alleged interview surprized me very much; for I gave no such interview. A cutting of the "Ahmedabad Samachar" of the 10th of November, 1930 alleged interview of mine has been published. Even this interview garbled as it is does not contain the statements alleged to have been made by me in Ahmedabad.

As to the interview reported in the 'Ahmedabad Samachar' I never gave an interview of the kind reported in the paper. I had a short conversation with the reporter in the course of which I did not refer to the condition in Ahmedabad. I have already written to the paper contradicting the statements which have been put in my mouth without any justification.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIYALAL MUNSHI.
111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, Nov. 11.

"TIMES OF INDIA" AND CONGRESS

Mischievous And Misleading Propaganda

The correspondent of the "Times of India" at Jubbulpore in a message published on Wednesday in that journal says that in connection with the candidature of Mr. Balraj, a sycee, for the C. P. Legislature, Mr. Sayed Ahmed "Dictator" of the C. P. Hindi Provincial Congress Committee, saw Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who passed Jubbulpore station 'enroute' for Allahabad on Friday. The correspondent says: "He (Mr. Ahmed) asked Mr. Patel what the attitude of the Congress should be under the circumstances. Mr. Patel, it appears, told Mr. Sayed that the Congress was the public, and the public was the Congress and therefore the candidate put up by the public should be supported."

We are authorised to state that what he told Mr. Ahmed was: "The Congress was the public and the public was the Congress. The Congress had boycotted the elections to the legislature, so must the public". It will thus be seen how misleading and mischievous attempts are made to run down the Congress.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Conference Procedure Committee sat privately in the afternoon. Proceedings will be reported to the Conference.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The London Branch of Congress and the League Against Imperialism participated in a procession to protest against the Round Table Conference, which marched from Bloomsbury to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held.—Reuter.

NEW POWERS FOR PUNJAB GOVT.

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The Governor-in-Council announces that the Criminal Procedure Punjab Amendment Act will come into force from to-day. This Act curtails proceedings of cases arising out of anarchical crimes by setting up special tribunals.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing rate	11.05
To-day's opening rate	11.14
Difference	plus .09
To-day's closing rate	11.29
Difference	plus .24

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Previous closing rate	5.86
To-day's opening rate	5.97
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing rate	5.94
Difference	plus .08

Bombay Municipal Finance

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSAL TO INCREASE TAXATION

Debate In Standing Committee

Reviewing the financial situation for 1931-32 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the Standing Committee on Wednesday, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Chairman, said the task before the Standing Committee was to see whether it was not possible to save the taxpayers from the additional taxation of half a per cent. Referring to the increased Water Supply Tax, he said:

The increase in the income by the additional 1/2 per cent. in the General Tax is 5.67 and the net deficit is 2.03. If therefore the Standing Committee are able to effect a reduction of 7.70 or at least to the extent of 5.67 in the expenditure they will be avoiding this extra taxation. On a review of the budgetted expenditure and the actuals of the past some years I find that the estimates of expenditure were in excesse of actuals from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1923-29 to Rs. 29 lakhs in 1925-26. Apart from this effecting any reductions in the Commissioner's estimates this difference alone should, I venture to suggest, point to the possibility of avoiding an increase in the General Tax. I am further embarrassed to state that it should be possible to veto this proposal especially in view of my belief that as a somewhat conservative basis in the income has been calculated on the expectations of present conditions continuing the possibility of the actual income going below the estimated figure is remote.

The Revised Estimates for the current year give a foretaste of what is to come in the next year. The income shows a contraction of Rs. 6.14. The budgetted expenditure was supplemented by additional grants aggregating 2.81 during the year and the net decrease in expenditure was 3.15. The opening balance however improved from the estimated figure of 28.92 to 31.86 thereby increasing the Surplus Cash Balance by Rs. 2.94. The important item of increase in the Income is under General Tax (1.31). This is entirely due to the happy settlement of the dispute with the G. I. P. Railway and their paying off the dues (3.63). But for the receipt of this large amount the income from the General Tax would have been less than the original estimate inasmuch as the receipts from the public have fallen short by 2.82 on account of reduction in valuation. Inspite of the general trade depression following the war the Municipal income from Property Taxes was not adversely affected so far because of the increase in the number of properties in the City and the gradual release of small tenements from rent restrictions.

The receipts from sale proceeds of surplus lands were originally estimated at 4 lakhs but the Commissioner expects to realise only 2.25. Inspite of the best efforts of the Commissioner to dispose of lands available for sale in the various development schemes, it has not been possible to make sufficient progress in this direction owing to the slump in the property market and paralysis of trade all round.

MORE THAN THEIR SHARE.

Another handicap of our budget is that we have to bear more than our share of expenditure on primary education owing to the refusal of Government to pay their full quota. The total amount of arrears of grants to be recovered from Government was over Rs. 23 lakhs at the end of the year 1929-30. This dispute has come in the way of extending compulsion to other Wards. It should be noted that our expenditure on Primary Education has gone up by leaps and bounds during the last decade. It was nearly 13 lakhs in 1919-20 and in 1930-31 it has been estimated at nearly 30 lakhs owing to our increased liability on account of the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the F and G Wards and its being made free in the remaining Wards of the City. Our expenditure under Medical Relief and Education is also going up from year to year and has during the last 7 years almost doubled.

Under the circumstances you will realise that unless other sources of income are found by the readjustment of our financial relations with the Provincial Government, I am afraid, it will not be possible to balance our budget in the coming years without further taxing the rate-payer, specially when the Improvement Trust after its amalgamation with the Municipality is going to prove a veritable white elephant.

LOAN WORKS.

With a view to restricting the recurring debt charges the Commissioner has cut down the loan works programme and has provided for the completion of such works only as are already in progress and a few new works which are absolutely necessary. He has provided for a new loan of Rs. 30 lakhs. It has ben our experience that for several years past the Executive are asking for the provision of more money for capital works than they can spend during the year with the result that we have borrowed more money than necessary and added to our debt charges.

Mr. Chandavarkar in the course of a detailed analysis of the financial position of the Corporation also gave a severe against indulging in schemes of additional taxation. He said: "In critical times like the present, our first and foremost concern should be to scrutinise each and every item of expenditure, and we should not only apply ourselves to effect retrenchment in expenditure, but also to avoid expenditure which is not absolutely necessary, or which can very well be postponed to better times.

REDUCE LOAN REQUIREMENTS

I shall first take up the Loan Works Budget, because avoidance of expenditure on items that can very well be postponed to better times, I would draw the attention of the Standing Committee to one important feature of the Loan Works Budget of this year. In to now the Revised estimates for any particular year used always to exceed the budget estimates for that year. But this year 1930-31, the revised estimates of Rs. 40¼ lakhs for the year 1930-31, theo revised estimates are for Rs. 31¼ lakhs. I would also like to draw the attention of the Standing Committee to the fact that the percentage by which actuals fell short of budget estimates, and of the revised estimates varied from 12 per cent to 23 per cent and from 26 per cent to 33 per cent respectively, during the last five years. Even in the years 1928-29, and 1929-30, during which the Standing Committee under the guidance of Mr. Arbuthnot made substantial reductions in both the budget estimates as well as in the revised estimates the percentage by which the actuals fell short of budget estimates was 24 per cent and 28 per cent and of revised estimates 26 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. This year the Commissioner has made a reduction of 25 per cent in the revised estimates as against the original estimates for which he deserves our thanks. Having regard to all these facts and to the present financial stringency, I would suggest that we should reduce the debt charges by about the next year by at least 5 lakhs.

ALREADY HEAVY TAXATION.

Before sanctioning any increase in taxation, especially in a City like Bombay where the incidence of Municipal taxation is already very heavy, we must first explore every possible avenue of reduction in expenditure. I therefore propose to take the expenditure side first, and make definite suggestions for cuts in some important items of expenditure. I suggest that if the loan to be raised next year is reduced from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs as suggested above we shall be able to save Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Chandavarkar then proceeded to suggest certain cuts in establishment charges and observed "I would point out that as a result of the retrenchment policy of Mr. Dalal and Dr. Nerurkar, we have been able to obtain a definite control over the expenditure in the Engineering and Health Deptts.

There was, he said, considerable scope in expenditure on public lighting and in undertaking New Works".

WATER TAX.

I think very few people can object to the proposed increase of ½ per cent in the water tax by valuation, i.e. from 3½ per cent to 4¼ per cent. The proposed increase in the minimum water tax, meter measurement from 10 annas to 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, though perhaps unjust and inequitable, cannot be avoided. As the general opinion is that the hard times we are passing through are of a temporary character, I am of opinion that we should do our level best to minimise the necessity for increased taxation. On one hand, we should make further substantial cuts on the lines suggested by me, and on the other, we should accept the Commissioner's proposal for increase in water taxation, and by so doing, we shall bring the deficit to the last year's level. I believe if the General tax is not increased by ½ per cent our contribution to the City Improvement Trust will be decreased by about Rs. 45,000 which will further reduce the estimated deficit under my proposals from Rs. 5,78,000 to Rs. 5,33,000.

"GLUT OF THINKERS AND UNDER-PRODUCTION OF WORKERS."

Sir M. Viswesvaraya On Defects Of University Education

CHIDAMBARAM, Nov. 9.

The following are extracts from the address of Sir M. Viswesvaraya delivered at the Annamalai University (Chidambaram) on the Founder's Day:—

The establishment of a University by a private citizen would be reckoned a unique public event in any country. It is doubly so in India because public benefactions are wont to take other traditional channels. By helping to bring this University into existence, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar has placed his fellowmen and fellow-women in this part of South India under a deep debt of gratitude, and it is but right and proper that so notable an event should be fittingly celebrated.

The few words I am addressing you to-day will centre round this prime topic, namely, how to utilise the slender resources of an Indian University to the greatest advantage of the population coming under its influence.

EDUCATION TO SUPPLY IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

My point is that the more urgent needs of the community should be met first. As remarked in a recent speech by Sir P. C. Ray in Madras, the Indian Universities are turning out literary graduates in needless profusion. Professional graduates, save in Law, are too few. There is an over-production of thinkers and an under-production of workers. The policies followed in other self-governing countries are quite different.

There are certain defects of equipment and character in our people due to alleged social and religious prejudices which have come down to us from a bygone age. These defects, not having been corrected by a suitable type of education, have conspired to keep our efficiency as a nation at a low level. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, the famous playwright, noticed this point the other day in one of those striking statements with which he is accustomed to startle and convulse the public. Said Mr. Shaw: "At present Britain, with 45 million people, is the predominant partner in the association with India's 320 million, but that is because the average human quality of the people of India is reduced by illiteracy ..... and by the evil social inheritance of undesirable and ethical traditions, and resulting religious conflicts. In consequence of these handicaps, the collective efficiency of the Indian people, whether in political or economic life or in the field of scientific, artistic or literary achievement is at present deplorably low in comparison with their numbers."

India has hitherto failed to keep step with Western nations in inventions and industries. Her education in practical arts, technology and commerce has been neglected. She has failed to apply the knowledge derived from science and foreign experience to the practical problems of life except to the limited extent permitted by her political condition. For example, there is no reason why she should not build her own automobiles and aeroplanes or make her own radios, as do so many Western nations with far smaller resources than we possess. The fact remains that no one pems concerned, no attempt is made and no encouragement is given for an advancement on these lines.

People in this country have never had a chance of building up economic prosperity and nationhood on modern lines. The result of this neglect is reflected in the chronic short employment with which this country is cursed and the low earning power of our people. Economists tell us that the average earning power of the Indian is 1/12th to 1/6th of that of any European or about 1/20th of that of the people of the United States of America. Only 8 per cent. of our population is literate as against an average of not less than 75 per cent. in Europe. The Census figures will tell you that the average duration of life of an Indian, mainly due to his low standard of living and malnutrition, is about one-half of that of the more advanced peoples inhabiting Europe and America. I trust that at this time of day no one will say that I have given too much prominence to the merely material needs of national life and that a University must think of higher things.

While living conditions are so bad, you will agree it is highly unwise to encourage the ideal of learning for learning's sake in the vast masses of our student population. The Universities should apply themselves first to measures needed to remedy existing defects and provide for the more urgent wants. Instead of Arts graduates, they should concentrate on producing men of initiative and technical ability, leaders and experts trained to plan and build, able to execute government, municipal and public works and manage large industrial and commercial enterprises.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

Let us consider for a moment what the professions and institutions are that sustain the power and influence of the world's leading nations to-day. The army, navy and air force together constitute the military strength of a nation. They are required for defence and are kept ready for offence. And the power and efficiency of these armaments and of air craft depend on the skill and money spent on their design and manufacture. An efficient transport system is the next requisite. It will be an aid to military strength as well as for the promotion of civil locomotion and commerce. A knowledge of mechanical engineering and technology is needed to build and work railways, to build and operate steamships, to construct ports and harbours and to manufacture engines, trucks, automobiles and aeroplanes. Communication with distant places is facilitated by the wireless and the radio as well as by the older telegraph and telephone. Both armaments and transport equipment are dependent on the existence of large scale organised industries, which are necessary for their manufacture, as well as for the production of numerous other commodities needed for civilized existence during normal times

Many nations have discovered that by means of industries they are able to secure a better means of support and a higher standard of living than by agriculture alone and that industries combined with trade supply them with wealth and power. Within the past 75 years, many nations formerly agricultural like ourselves have, with great benefit, gone over to an industrial life

The sciences to be taught, then, in order to bring large industries into existence and to equip people for an industrial life are engineering of every description—civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical—and combinations of these such as automotive, hydro-electric and aeronautical engineering: other subjects like chemical technology, architecture and mining, besides actual representative industries like machinery, textiles and the like.

Every University, therefore, that can afford the cost should establish a faculty of technology and provide for the necessary teaching, workshops and laboratories. The Manchester College of Technology in England and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology near Boston in the United States of America are the best types of institutions of this class. In such institutions, students are trained in close association with factories, mills and business houses as far as possible. It is this branch of applied science that supplies the knowledge indispensable to skilled engineers and builders, and secures for the community the power, the influence and the wherewithal of a civilized existence.

Industries are the basis of modern civilization, but our elders and predecessors in this country have either been unable to foster industries or have mistakenly neglected this most important aid to national strength and well-being.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

A proper organization for the production of wealth has yet to be set up in this country by among others the establishment of a stable currency, a sound system of indigenous banking and the multiplication of business, and a steady advance in joint stock companies for working them on large lines. The Nagarattar community who from time immemorial have been the leading bankers of South India, are doing money lending business on a large scale in Ceylon, Burma and the Malay Peninsula. This community, and Indians of every community engaged in business, will benefit by a scientific study of commerce, banking and economics generally. The practice of commerce, banking, insurance, etc., on modern lines will mean business of a higher type and larger profits to those engaged in it. Every modern University should therefore have a Faculty of Commerce. Some countries like Germany have not only colleges but universities of commerce. The United States of America is studded with business schools and colleges. The subjects usually taught in colleges of commerce are—banking, insurance, public finance, international finance, exchange, statistics, international law—public and private, commercial code, railway policies and practices, factory management, business management and the like.

A University should not be content with teaching merely the theory of commerce and economics but should equip the student with the practical knowledge necessary for him to follow fluctuations in exchange, in prices, in production of commodities, and all similar movements and manifestations of Indian as well as of world trade.

POPULAR LECTURES ON NATION-BUILDING WORK.

The Universities should help to spread all such essential information and knowledge as will make the people efficient and self-reliant and increase their earning power. The young student should be also helped to build up character. Permanent success in business depends on credit and credit, as we all know is founded on confidence, and confidence, again, on character. Short courses should be given in citizenship and civil government to explain, to the student and adult population, the mechanism of local, municipal, provincial and central governments and their relationship to the life of the citizen. Popular instruction in scientific agriculture and the mechanical arts is of supreme value to the masses, particularly in the rural areas, and any University which will spread such instruction among them will earn their undying gratitude. The more intelligent and enterprising farmers should be enabled, by means of such instruction, to do their own building work, as far as possible, and lay on water and electric light to villages and farm houses. Agricultural schools in the United States of America, by combining instruction in agriculture with carpentry, smithing and other mechanical arts, have raised the value of the work of the individual farmer and made a marked contribution to his efficiency as a producer.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DUTIES.

For the next fifteen years or more, or at all events until more funds are available, our Indian Universities would do well to concentrate attention on the three departments of studies I have just mentioned, namely, (1) Faculty of Technology, (2) Faculty of Commerce and Economics, and (3) Popular Lectures on Nation-building work. The third or last class will come under Extension Lectures or evening lectures or short courses or diploma courses, according to whichever of these organisations is found most convenient for each particular University and locality. Instruction may also be given by broadcasting as soon as radios come into more general use in our towns and villages.

AN AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

In the early part of 1928, I had occasion to visit the Harvard University, near Boston, in the United States of America and in course of conversation with its President enquired whether that University specialise in any subject. "We run all horses abreast" was President Lowell's characteristic reply. He meant, of course, that that great University provided for all the cultural and professional needs of the population for which it worked and that it provided for those needs generally in the right proportion. The Harvard University is the most richly endowed centre of learning in the world, having an endowment fund which amounts to over Rs. 21 crores. It provides for a great variety of teaching from languages like Chinese, Sanskrit and Pali to problems of citizenship, music and military engineering and naval science and tactics. None of the Indian Universities can aim so high because they have not got the money. I trust some of the Universities will be able to teach military and naval science in future. This was not possible till now. The first time I was able to see the inside of a Submarine was during a visit to Japan.

EDUCATION AS A PREPARATION FOR LIFE

The chief fault of our educational system in the past has been that it neglected the business of preparation for life. That is why, as I have just explained, our average production is poor, our efficiency is low, our earning power is small and life itself in this country is so short-lived. My point, I repeat, is that until arrears of existing deficiencies are brought up, it behoves every Indian University to economise its resources and reduce or postpone for a time studies of a merely cultural nature in favour of those of immediate practical value.

We have a tremendous asset in our man-power if we but know how to mobilise it. By training large numbers of our people in the right kind of education, it should be possible for this country to come into line with Western nations in a comparatively short time. The experience of the United States of America shows fifteen to twenty years is not too short a time. If a sound organization is set up to spread mass and technical education, and to increase production from agriculture and particularly industries, the momentum of numbers alone will be sufficient to take us far, to carry us rapidly along our cherished ideals.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

55 A Damodar Hingol 162
50 A Damodar Manwath Road 161
52 A Damodar Lakhtar Old 182
39 A Damodar Nandarbar 162
45 A Damodar Manavadar 181 1/2
115 Bombay Dyeing Manavadar 183
160 Textile Mill Yeotmal 153
40 Textile Mill Jaitpur Old 175
55 G G Kesha and Co Pandarkawada 165
100 Vasanji Karamshi Ganjdundwara 151
100 Vasanji Aligarh 151
101 P Chrystal and Co. Ujjain 163

See that your Tea is AMBER TIPS.

Testimonials from Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Secretary Boycott Committee and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu (before Arrest) for Amber Tips Tea Co.

TRUE COPY.
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.
Telegrams:—
CONGRESS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 40671
Congress House
392-A, Girgaum Back Road.
BOMBAY, 4th October, 1930.

This is to certify that the Amber Tips Tea Co. Ltd., Tea Blenders and Coffee Roasters, Byculla Bombay, are a purely Indian concern. Their Capital—their Directors as well as their management are all entirely Indian.

I was greatly pleased on my visit to the Co's Offices to find that their business is also conducted on national lines and I therefore recommend every Indian to patronise such Indian concerns.

(Sd.) VRAJLAL KAICHAND.
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Boycott Committee,
B. P. C. C.

TRUE COPY.
MULRAJ & COMPANY.
Stock & Finance Brokers.
Telegrams:—
"DHUNVIJAY".
TELE: Office 23976.
Residence 40896
Dalal Street, Fort.
Bombay, 7-11-1930.

To,
KANJI KHUSHALDAS GANDHI, Esq.,
Manager, Amber Tips Tea Co., Ltd.
Dear Sir,

I have used your Tea with great satisfaction. It is much better than the Liptons Tea which I have used for all my past years.

Wish you all success in the enterprise that you have taken up.

I am herewith sending a cheque for Rs. 6-11-6 only.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MULRAJ KARSONDAS.

"I was very much pleased with my visit to your premises this morning. It is a great pleasure to know that your entire business is maintained by Indian Capital and Indian Labour, and that your delightful Tea, with its delicate flavour is reserved for Indian Consumption. It well deserves its poetic name".
(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

Amber Tips Tea Co., Ltd. AMBER TIPS BUILDING, Parsi Statue Bombay 8.
Phone No. 42377.

ALL MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Owing to the death of Sheth Vithaldas Master and as a protest against the B. T. C. all leading markets remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 11.

December	-0.88+.12
January	11.09+.16
Dec. (New Contract)	10.90+.12
Jan. (New Contract)	11.05+.13
Ma. (New Contract)	11.52+.11
May (New Contract)	11.56+.14
July (New Contract)	11.72+.13
Middling Spot	11.00+.20

New York, Nov. 11.
New York: 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at close time).

Jan. (New Contract)	10.82
March (New Contract)	11.11
May (New Contract)	11.36
New York Noon Call.	
Jan. (New Contract)	10.82
March (New Contract)	11:11
May (New Contract)	11,37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 11.

	Sales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	88,000
Days' exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 11.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.75—.07
December		5.79—.08
January	5.88	5.86—.07
February		5.90—.90
March	6.01	5.98—.06
April		6.02—.08
May	6.12	6.09—.07
June		6.13—.07
July	6.12	6.13—.06
August		6.21—.00
September		6.24—.06
October	6.30	6.23—.07
November		6.31—.07
Middling Spot		5.95—.12

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

	Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.80
Scinde, Fine	4.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.15
Bengal, Good	3.55
Bengal, Fully Good	3.80
Bengal, Fine	4.05
Oomra, Good	3.75
Oomra, Fully Good	4.05
Oomra, Fine	4.35
Broach, Fully Good	4.40
Broach, Fine	4.65
Broach, Superfine	4.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 11.

November	8.74
December	8.87
January	8.70
March	8.81
May	8.93
July	9.09
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.05

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 11.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 11.
Interest day to day Loans 2-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/32 p.c
Banks Bills 6. months 2-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 p.c.

KEEPING FIT IN WINTER !

HOT BATHS—what refreshment in the morning for young and old—sure way to fitness; what relief at night for weary minds and bodies—sure way to healthful rest.

HOT WATER on tap all the day and night for a hundred uses in the home—what a relief to the housewife!

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GAS
The fuel of to-day

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THE BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD.,
Guzder House,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-11-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.022 inches (.078 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.059.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.8 degrees (2.3 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.5 degrees (3.5 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. BSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the wholes sky cloudy eql. 10) 2.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 14 hours 8 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.)

LIVERPOOL WHEEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Dec. close at 5/5s 1/2d.—7/8d.
Mar. close at 5/5d.—1d.
May close at 5/5 7/8d—7/8d.
Chicago Wheat and Argentine Linseed markets were closed on Tuesday.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

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FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vadifalia, SURAT B B & C. I. Ry.)
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
From 27th November to 4th December.
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 11.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-5/8
Forward	16-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 11.

T T London on Berlin	20 35-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12 06-5/8
T T London on Brussels	34.83
T T London on Madrid	42.21
T T London on Milan	92.78
T T London on Berne	25.03
T T London on Paris	123.84
T T London on Prague	163.80

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of write me. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

THE KEY TO HAPPY MARRIAGE.

"The Man Who Interferes In Household Affairs Is Foolish.

How do mamrriages go wrong? And when they do, what advice can we give to try and restore the lost happiness of the home?

I do not pose as a matrimonial expert, but ten years on the Bench has taught me something about the chief causes of unhappiness in married life.

That is why I think every support should be given to Mr. Harry Snell, the Labour M.P. for East Woolwich, in his efforts to get set up in England a Court of Domestic Relations for the settlement of matrimonial troubles, writes Judge McKinley in the "Daily Herald."

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

We have such a court in Canada. It was started because of the increase in the number of juvenile offenders, who were invariably found to come from unhappy homes.

When business becomes bankrupt through mismanagement, it is put into the hands of the Receivers, and when a marriage fails in Canada it is put into the hands of the Court of Domestic Relations, who act as Receivers.

Of course, in conducting such a court one must take the greatest care not to be led away by mere sentiment. But in Canada we have succeeded in our primary object of materially reducing the number of juvenile offenders.

GREATEST CAUSE.

Our object in establishing this special court was to rehabilitate families, and to consolidate the home, which must be built firmly on a foundation of mutual respect, true friendship and love.

Happy homes produce good citizens, and contented citizens mean a prosperous and happy country.

The greatest cause of unhappiness in married life is financial—mismanagement of the family Budget. Ninety-five per cent. of wives do not know what is their husband's income.

The man likes to feel that he has something "up his sleeve," and while he may not deceive his wife from an entirely selfish motive she feels that she has been deceived. Then comes a loss of mutual faith—and trouble.

Mutual respect that is the rock on which all domestic unions must be built if they are to be successful. However fine a house you build, it will collapse if the foundations are not good. It is just the same with matrimony.

When respect goes out of the front door of the home, love follows closely at its heels. The children, to, cease to love and respect their parents and rapidly degenerate.

GIVE AND TAKE.

Common interests may form the basis for a happy marriage in some cases, but there are also many instances of successful marriages between people who had apparently nothing in common. Their love and mutual respect has led them to take increasing interest in one another.

Marriage must remain a fifty-fifty proposition in which both partners are prepared to give and take. As soon as one partner becomes over-bearing the structure fails.

Are unhappy unions more common in one class than in another? I have not noticed that they are. You find them in all ranks of life. Misunderstanding plays an important part in wrecking wedlock.

"Your wife does not uunderstand you," another woman will say. And the poor fool of a husband believes it. He has found the "one woman who understands."

Generally other men understand the "one woman" so well that she either remains unmarried or her own husband leaves her.

Many men and women believe that they can understand everyone's husband or wife except their own.

CRITICAL STAGE.

It is usually in the fifteenth year that a marriage passes through its most precarious stage. Perhaps husband and wife have begun to take too much for granted. Romance has faded. Both feel that they are missing something. The wife maybe has begun to nag her husband, or the husband may have grown unduly critical, without any justification.

The most difficult man to handle is between forty-nine and fifty-five. That is a "dangerous" age, because the man feels that youth has passed. "Is there still time for a final fling of romance and excitement?" he may ask, before he becomes merely an elderly man.

RE-LIVING ROMANCE.

Thus we may see men of this age developing an infatuation for a girl, just as a woman between forty and fifty sometimes seeks to re-live the romance of her youth in an infatuation for a younger man.

They are cases that call for sympathy and a keen knowledge of the strange psychology of human nature.

In the earlier days of marriage, when a child comes, a woman must be very tactful not to let her husband feel that he has been put into a secondary place in her affections. This is a point about which a man is very sensitive.

SILLY INTERFERENCE.

The man who interferes in household affairs is foolish. That is the wife's domain. It is as ridiculous for him to do so as it would be if the wife attempted to re-organise his office or workshop. Both should reign supreme in their own individual spheres, though each may be glad to seek advice from one another.

Above all, you get out of marriage exactly what you put into it; the selfish husband or wife gets nothing.

"TEMPLES OF LAWS OF HUMANITY".

Prominent Citizens Praise Free Emergency Hospital.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Messrs. Rajendra Somnarayan, Amratlal Kalidas, and K. R. P. Shroff having visited the Free Emergency Hospital on Friday, made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

RED CROSS DOCTOR AND COMPANIONS HIT.

Having heard from a respectable friend of mine of the indiscriminate lathi beating on the 5th instant at and after 9-30 p.m. I came over to the Free Emergency Hospital to see the conditions of the injured persons. The sight of men hit in all parts of the body will excite the pity of the hardest hearted person. Many patients told me that they did not form part of the returning procession and were mere pasers-by. Not only were such men hit on the head and other parts, but a Red Cross doctor and his companions were hit while they were going in a motor to the Hospital. While one feels grateful to the promoters of the Hospital and workers, one cannot help regretting that such activities of the police still continue. The Government never realize that Law and Order are not preserved by such actions of the police.

Lalubhai Samaldas.

MORE THAN MINIMUM FORCE

I was taken round the Free Emergency Hospital by Dr. Shroff and was greatly shocked to see several persons seriously injured. It appears that more than minimum force was used in some cases. The Hospital really deserved public support without which it is not possible to carry on the work which deserves our admiration. I offer my sincere congratulations to organizers for the noble work they do, many of whom are members of the Associations over which I have the honour to preside.

K. R. P. Shroff.

TEMPLES OF HUMANITY.

I with our President and Sjt. Amratlal Kalidas visited the Free Emergency Hospital to-day.

All such institutions are to me temples of laws of humanity which are higher than all man made laws. I offer congratulations to all those who conduct the affairs of this Hospital. My special pride is that I find here my brother share brokers and other staff who are offering services here as well as elsewhere in the cause of suffering humanity.

Sd. RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN
Sd. AMRATLAL KALIDAS.

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR'S APOLOGIA.

—:o:—

Illogical Attitude.

The "Hindu" writes:—

H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes's letter to the President of the Bombay City Corporation regarding the rough handling of women Satyagrahis by the police betrays a very imperfect grasp of the psychology of the situation and an illogical attitude towards the facts. His Excellency seems to think that the police acted humanely in bundling women into a van and setting them adrift on the open road some miles from their place of residence instead of prosecuting and sending them to jail. But the women who defied the law knowing the consequences would not have complained if they had been dealt with according to the spirit of the law. What they and the public have every right to resent is that they should have been removed by main force like distrained chattel and subjected to bodily privation, which must be peculiarly galling in view of their sex. But, since the Governor has given an assurance that this kind of treatment shall not recur, it is needless to say more. As regards rough handling of women by the police at the flag salutation ceremony, the Governor contends that only minimum force was used to disperse those who partook in a ceremony which had been organised by an unlawful association and which had been prohibited by law; that the law had to be vindicated and if women were subjected to rough handling those who put them deliberately in the position of law-breakers had themselves to thank for it. That last is a truer saying than His Excellency knew. For it was the Government and not the Congress that induced women to act as law-breakers by the meaningless ban it imposed on a simple ceremony which was in no way likely to endanger the peace of the city. The fact that the Congress Committee has been declared an unlawful association does not put every action of its, irrespective of its merits, outside the pale. When the Government chose to act on this absurd assumption and went out of the way to proclaim the flag-salutation unlawful they ought to have foreseen that the ban would certainly be defied. The Government are no doubt under the duty of vindicating the law; but if they utilise its processes to impose intolerable restrictions on the citizen's rights and then make a fetish of it, exacting penalties, often of a kind extremely repugnant to the civilised conscience, for any the least nominal breach of it, they cannot but alienate public sympathy. The indiscriminate use of the lathi against those who, though guilty of a technical breach of the law, were quite orderly and peaceful, can only exasperate the onlooker without deterring the punished; it is a remedy far worse than the disease. And it is a brutal exhibition of force that no political or administrative consideration can justify in the eyes of the world.

LAHORE CITIZENS RESENTMENT AGAINST POLICE.

—:o:—

Respectable Persons Harassed.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Tribune" writes:—

For several days we have been receiving reports of the high-handedness of policemen in harassing law-abiding persons who may have the misfortune of going to the Mall and adjoining roads. During the last two or three weeks the number of police constables on patrol or other duty in what is called the civil station of Lahore has been considerably increased and most of these policemen, including the traffic police, are armed with revolvers or other fire-arms. These constables are in the habit of questioning any respectable person whom they may take it into their head to suspect; and during the last fortnight several persons have been stopped by the police and questioned as to their identity and business in a rude and offensive manner. In many cases, the persons so stopped and questioned are searched and taken to a *thana*, where they are confined pending orders of superior police officers.

Only recently, two or more persons, who are said to be employed as *malis* (gardeners) in Government House, were, it is alleged, fired upon by policemen, but fortunately escaped unhurt. Some days ago an employee of the *Tribune* Press was arrested by certain policemen and taken to the Chairing Cross Police Station, when he was returning home after his night's work. Some college students, while taking their evening stroll on the Mall, have similarly been stopped by armed policemen without rhyme or reason and taken to police station to be subsequently released after their persons had been searched.

If the police must stop, question, arrest, detain and search law-abiding and respectable persons on the merest suspicion, which may be wholly unfounded and not based on evidence or inquiry, the task must be entrusted to senior police officers who are possessed of a sense of responsibility and can be expected to exercise their arbitrary discretion with some measure of restraint and intelligence and not to mere constables who are intoxicated with their power and are anxious to exhibit it. The way in which these constables have been behaving at Lahore for the last two or three weeks is not only contrary to law but has given rise to a good deal of justifiable resentment among the public. The police constables are anxious to get the rewards announced for the arrests of certain alleged revolutionaries. We do not find fault with that anxiety, which is quite natural; but that is no good reason why policemen should be permitted to arrest and search any person they may come across on the off-chance of his turning out to be an absconder.

INDIANS "DANGEROUSLY" CHEATED.

Decomposed Imported Foods.

BENARES, Nov. 9.

Lt. Col. Chopra, President, Drugs Enquiry Committee accompanied by Rev. Father Caius, H. Cooper and Abdul Matin Choudhury, members, visited Ghazipore Opium Factory. They were shown the process of manufacture, storage and chemical analysis of opium and they discused with the Superintendent and Mr. Rakshit, Chemist to the Factory, the best method of utilising the bye-products, namely, narcotine and meconic acid.

The Committee examined Major Garrod, Civil Surgeon and Mr. Rakshit. Major Garrod had noticed Tincture Digital is not being of proper strength and quality. Dr. Rakshit was of opinion that standardisation of various preparations used in indegenous medicines was needed but before that a pharmacopeia of Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs should be made. Objectional foods and drugs marked "Not for sale in Great Britain" "Pure" "Blended imported" "For Export" were on sale in market. Milk constituent of certain infant and invalid food had been found on analysis to be actually defficient and decomposed.

Mr. Rakshit who had considerable experience in food and drug analysis in Customs Laboratory in Calcutta was of emphatic opinion that suffering humanity in this country "is regularly, systematically, dangerously and elaborately cheated." He strongly urged immediate legislation to control foods and drugs.
—A. P.

SJT. KAKALBHAI KOTHARY.

—:o:—

States People's Conference Issues A Note.

The following short note has been issued by the Central Office of the Indian States People's Conference for general information:—

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary was arrested in the first week of August last under the charge of making a speech asking the people not to pay revenue tax at Ranpur. It was decided that Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary should offer his defence. Accordingly Sjt. Kakalbhai got released on bail.

In the first week of September Sjt. Kakalbhai was again arrested by the New Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Eusufji Patel on the reports of the police, whose grievance was that Sjt. Kakalbhai was still taking part in the civil disobedience fight. Sjt. Kakalbhai was not heard. His bail was cancelled. From September 8th to the October 30th he was kept as an undertrial prisoner in the sub-jail at Dhandhuka and Sabarmati.

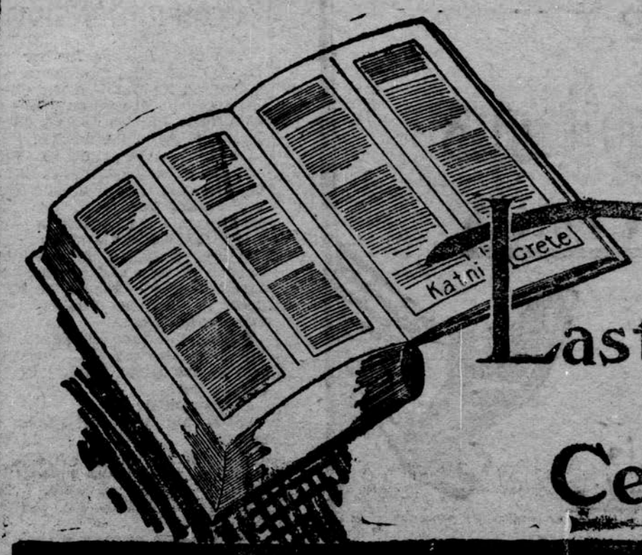
Because of the hardships of the Sub-Jail life and the harassment caused by his transfer from Dhandhuka to Sabarmati and from Sabarmati to Ahmedabad and again to Dhandhuka, Sjt. Kakalbhai's old disease of piles got renewed in a virulent form. There was no convenience of proper treatment at Dhandhuka and the result was that Sjt. Kakalbhai was reduced by 8 lbs. in those seven weeks.

Later on his pleaders requested the Magistrate to release him on bail for medical treatment. The Magistrate however was not inclined to release Sjt. Kakalbhai on bail as the charge against him was under a non-bailable section and the police was against the release. But at last, the Magistrate released him on bail for medical treatment on the 30th October.

Sjt. Kakalbhai was examined by Dr. H. M. Desai, one of the leading surgeons of Ahmedabad and the following is his report:

"Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary is suffering from (bleeding) piles and has been advised operation as early as possible. He will require about a month to be in hospital for operation. convalscence, etc."

Sjt. Kakalbhai will be present at Dholka on the 7th instant as his case is coming for hearing that day. He may then proceed to Bombay to be examined there.



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A BOOK THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME
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Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscriptions are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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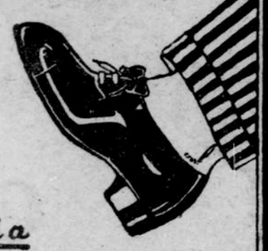

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Let every Indian who has any Insurance to place, no matter how small or large, show his patriotism by placing all such business with
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M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

"NOT AN EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION."

New Name For E. I. Cotton Association Suggested.

COMPREHENSIVE REFORM PROPOSALS.

The following are further extracts from the memorandum submitted by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association to the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Contracts Act Commmittee:

My Committee want to point out that the provision contained in section 3 (1) (k) of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act for the licensing of brokers is entirely uncalled for and no case has been made out for an intervention of this nature with the function of our Association. This point is discussed further under another question.

Q. Whether any change is desirable in the present constitution of the East India Cotton Association?

In particular:

(a) should the panel system be retained? (b) if so should the number of panels be increased or reduced? (c) should representatives of growers of other up-country associations be admitted?

For reasons already mentioned my Committee would emphatically answer sub-question a in the negative; sub-question (b) will therefore not arise. As regards sub-question (c) my Committee are strongly of the opinion that every care should be taken for safeguarding the interests of the growers of cotton.

My Committee (in view of the present unfortunate condition of the agricultural classes) consider it even more important to so frame the constitution of the controlling authority as safeguard the interests of the dumb agricultural classes. My Committee suggest that in the Memorandum of the controlling authority, i.e., amongst the aims and objects to be therein set out, the following aims and objects should be embodied in the interests of the producers:—(a) To see that the producers of cotton obtain fairly remunerative prices for their produce and (b) to stop, if possible, and otherwise to check all operations which directly or indirectly contravene this objects.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Q. Whether any change is desirable in the existing system of Hedge Contracts?

My Committee would invite attention to remarks already made in connection with the system of Hedge Contracts. The existing Hedge Contracts have been found to be unsuitable and unsatisfactory and injurious to the best interests of the trade. In the opinion of my Committee the number of Hedge contracts should be increased (to ten maximum, and the growths tenderable under each of them should be narrowed.

My committee would recommend that for the present there should be at least 6 hedge contracts, the main outlines of which should be as follows:—

(1) Fully good M. G. Bengal Contracts, fair average staple of the season, including Cotton from the U. P. Panjab and Rajputana.

(2) Fully good M. G. Broach Contract, staple 5/8th inch.

Broach Saw-Ginned, Dharwar, Punjab/American, Cutch, staple not less than 5/8th of an inch.

(3) Dholera fully good including Kalajin, Kudi, Virumgaum, staple not less than 5/8th of an inch.

(4) Long staple Cotton Contract. It should include Surat, Navsari, Rajpipala, Westerns, Comta, Kambodia, Tinnavalies, staple not less then 7/8th of an inch and any Indian grown cotton above 7/8th staple.

(5) Oomra fine as it is.

(6) Khandesh fine, including Mathia and Central India fair average staple of the season.

My Committee suggest that the following changes be made in the months of delivery.

BROACH AND DHOLERAS.

(1) March; (2) May; (3) July and (4) September.

OOMRA, BENGAL AND KHANDESH.

(1) January; (2) March; (3) May; (4) July and (5) September.

STAPLE COTTON.

(1) May; (2) July and (3) September.

Delivery to commence from the 1st and to end on the 25th day of the month.

Q. Whether any change is desirable in the present system of survey and arbitration.

The present system of survey and appeals as to quality has been found to be most unsatisfactory. In the opinion of my Committee it does not ensure either impartiality, skill or expert knowledge and experience on the part of the surveyors and the appeal committee. My Committee suggest that surveys should be "blind" surveys.

Q. Whether any change is desirable in the system of licensing Brokers and the fixing of brokerage?

My Committee are emphatically of the opinion that no case has been made out for any provision for licensing brokers. In fact it has not become necessary for the present authorities to exercise the existing provisions in that connection at any time throughout the 8 years that have passed since the enactment of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act.

Minimum brokerage should be fixed.

Q. Whether the Association should introduce the system of certified godowns?

My Committee would answer this question in the affirmative.

Q. Whether the Teji mandi transactions should be recognised and brought under control or suppressed?

In the opinion of my Committee the Teji mandi transactions should be recognised and brought under control. The genius of the Indian Cotton merchants engaged in forward business has evolved and developed after years of patient and laborious experience, the Teji mandi system of hedging cotton and insuring against the risk involved in cotton transactions.

CURTAIL HANDLING CHARGES

Q. Whether any improvements can be affected under the following heads:—

(a) Handling Charges—including Railway charges, muccadum allowance and insurance and the rules under the cotton Ginning and Press Factories Act; (b) the bye-laws relating to pucca samplings and (c) Watering and other malpractices.

My Committee are the opinion (a) that every possible endeavour should be made to curtail handling charges which ultimately fall upon the producer; (b) that the costs of pucca sampling beyond a certain reasonable limit should be made a charge on the buyer; and charges made by way of "Pathara" in spot transactions should be abolished and (c) that watering and other malpractices should be put down with a strong hand up imposing heavy penalties.

REFORM PROPOSALS.

My Committee would suggest the following reforms for consideration:—

Reforms in the constitution of the controlling authority on the lines already indicated, with a view to make it democratic, and more truly representative of and responsible to the general body of members.

The introduction in the Memorandum of the Controlling authority, i.e., amongst the aims and objects to be therein set out, of the following aims and objects, in the interests of the producers:—(1) To see that the producers of cotton obtain remunerative prices for their produce and (2) To stop, if possible, and otherwise to check, in every possible way, all operations which directly or indirectly contravene this object.

Town Duties should be abolished as really they ultimately become a charge upon the growers; if it is not feasible to abolish this duty it should be considerably reduced.

The members of the proposed controlling authority should have representation on the Railway Board and on the Bombay Port Trust as the cotton trade is closely interested in the working of these bodies.

The Directors of the controlling authority should be elected by and be responsible to the General Body of Members.

The general body of members should be entitled to elect all important committees of the controlling authority.

Removal of racial discrimination from the constitution of the trade.

The panel system, Representative Committee and any sort of racial or special representation should be abolished.

The buyers under hedge contracts should be restored their right of buying on account against the defaulting vendor.

The disciplinary bye-laws should be thoroughly revised so as to ensure that the disciplinary powers shall not be abused and that the body or authority by whom the disciplinary powers are exercised shall strictly conform to the rules of natural justice.

The publishing of criticism of the Board or of the controlling authority or any of its departments or of the trade should not be penalised.

A MISNOMER.

The name "East India Cotton Association" is a mis-nomer as the Association is not an East Indian Association in any sense of that expression. My Committee suggest that the Association or any other controlling authority that may be set up in its place should be named "The Bombay Cotton Exchange."

The provision in the Act for licensing brokers should be abolished.

Measures should be adopted for checking stradle speculation; as the speculation would, in majority of cases sell in Bombay and buy in foreign market and such operation would have a tendency to depress rather than raise the local prices.

To adopt measures to encourage public investpment.

Some of the unusual wide powers enjoyed by the Directorate at present should be restricted, and certain unnecessary and absolute powers such as the power to trade, etc., under Clause II (8) (t) of the Memorandum of Association of the East India Cotton Association should be abolished.

(Concluded.)

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DHOTIES
SAREES
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KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS
BALLARD ESTATE
BOMBAY

A PLEA FOR HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Miss Bachubai Wagle and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar have published a letter in to-day's "Chronicle" appealing to the Deccan women to wear Swadeshi 'Saris.' It is complaint by these two Desh Sevikas that their Deccani sisters have not imbibed the spirit of Swadeshi to the extent to which their Gujarati sisters have done. The appeal is no doubt well intentioned and the complaint may also be true to some extent. But I wish to draw the attention of the said two Desh Sevikas and other women interested in the Swadeshi Boycott movement and of also men similarly interested to the fact that to replace the 'saris' and 'lugdis' generally worn by the Deccani women with the Swadeshi 'saris' at present obtainable in the market is not an unmixed evil. Nay, in my opinion the fashion set by Desh Sevikas of wearing 'saris' of the present day popular pattern may lead to a much wofse, evil from the economic point of view.

The Desh Sevikas will, I hope, admit that till recently Swadeshi cloth received more patronage at the hands of the Deccani women than at the hands of their Gujarati and Parsee sisters. Recently a change has come over the fashion among the latter. No doubt it is a welcome change so far as the mentality of the wearers is concerned. But there are other factors to be considered.

The cheap 'saris' which have at present become popular are manufactured in mills, while the 'saris' and 'lugdis' generally worn by the Deccani women and still popular among them were and are woven on the handloom. The handloom industry can compete with mill industry only in turning out coarse cloth at one end and fancy cloth like 'lugdis' at the other. Plain cloth coating, shirting and other varieties have the monopoly of mills. But for the patronage received from the women the handloom industry in this country would have perished long ago; leaving the whole field to mills, Indian and foreign. It is true that mill have tried and succeeded to a small extent in turning out 'lugdis', but they are of a coarse quality and find customers only among the poorest class of women.

The present fashion of wearing mill-made 'saris' threatens to kill the handloom industry outright. Fashion goes a long way in fostering or killing an industry. Not only the handloom industry is threatened but also it will create a new field for competition for foreign manufacturers when the grip of the boycott movement will be loosened in course of time.

There is no hope for the "Charkha" if the handloom industry is killed or becomes considerably weak. We must, therefore, try our best to save and make stronger the handloom industry which has survived competition from Indian and foreign mills in certain lines of production. It is a village and cottage industry. Mahatmaji wants to make it stronger by making handspinning popular.

The Desh Sevikas rightly object to the use of foreign yarn in the manufacture of 'saris' and 'lugdis,' but it is not wise to popularise mill made 'saris' at the expense of the handloom industry. It is possible to remove the objection by insisting on the use of only Swadeshi yarn in the 'saris' and 'lugdis' woven on the handloom. Yarn of finer counts is now manufactured in Indian mills and foreign yarn can be dispensed with. The new fashion is fraught with many evils.—Yours, etc.,

A SWADESHIST.

Nov. 3.

(Since the above was written a number of Desh Sevikas have been arrested and sent to jail. Miss Bachubai Wagle is one of these. The news of the deplorable arrests was received before I could despatch the above letter. I hesitated to send the letter, but on second thoughts I decided to send the letter to you, Sir, for publication. I think my appeal would serve the cause which is dear to the heart of the Desh Sevikas themselves.—A Swadeshist).

"SWADESHI CLOTH ON CREDIT."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In reply to the letter by one "Interested" appearing in your to-day's issue under the above heading I would say that I fail to understand why Mr. "Interested" should worry about what the millowners would do of the stock of foreign cloth to be taken possession of by them from the dealers. Those millowners who will agree to the scheme will do so fully knowing their responsibility. Is it not, however, for an ordinary reader easy to presume that such stock of foreign cloth can be dealt with in such manner as the Congress may decide?

The scheme is already before those concerned in the matter and will be placed before the public when it is finally approved. If, however, Mr. "Interested" is so anxious to know it beforehand, he should please take the trouble to see me at the address which, it appears, is known to him.

Mr "Interested" appears to be a newspaper reader and yet asks whether I am supported in this move by the Boycott Committee! The Bombay public knows that the Boycott Committee was dissolved so far back as the 12th of last month and that there is no Boycott Committee in existence now.

What does it matter to Mr "Interested" if I work on my own initiative, if he is prepared to admit that the work is a constructive one? Will Mr. "Interested" be satisfied if he is assured that I have full support from the bona-fide promoters of Swadeshi?—Yours etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.
Byculla Bridge,
Nov. 8

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Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
ooltan x	Morton	20,952
ajputana	Cadiz	16,644
anchi*	Brooks	16,650
anpura	Furlong	16,601
Maloja x	Browning	20,037
Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
Naldera x	Harrison	16,038
Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
Moldavia †	Allin	16,556
Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
eroy of ndia a	Ohlson	19,648
pitan x	Morton	20,952
Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Malwa	Britten	10,986

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e	£92	£82	£72	£62
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n	98		88	

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1st Saloon.

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£84	£74	£66	£58
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A	B
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ISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Y TO PORT SAID AND OUTH WITH LIBERTY TO AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Steamers	Tons.
DUMANA	1427
DOMALA	8,422
DUMANA	8,427
DOMALA	8,422

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C	£56	£ 98

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About.		
Nov. 16th	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo & Australia
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
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Nov.		
14th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
17th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
19th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Depart...
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	20th Nov
Chunko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec	6th Jan. 1931

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Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	8971	18 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	---	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	---	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	---	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	8886	30 Dec.	15 Jan.
Glatone Maru	10500	---	@13Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	For Kob
Chichibu Maru	21000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services. Reduced combined through rates

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PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SINGING ROMANCE.
"THE VAGABOND KING"
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DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Famous Baritone, The Queen of "Love Parade".
SEE—This Glorious Romance of a Vagabond and a Princess.
HEAR—Its tilting love lyrics, its glorious music.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Laurence TIBBETT
The Great Metropolitan Opera Star in the Singing Master-piece
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ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR
You've never heard the screen sing until now! The thrill of a lifetime awaits you!
WITH
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
STAN LAUREL
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Free List Entirely Suspended.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
Do you Know the Agony of Injustice?
SEE and HEAR
GLORIA SWANSON
in
THE TRESPASSER
100 per cent Talking Picture of a Woman's fight against the ruling class and cruel gossip to hold the love of her child and her man.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Story of Flaming Passions and fiery Principles.
BLANCHE SWEET
in
SINGED
The Drama of a Daring Woman and a Reckless Lover.

NEW BIHAR MINISTERS
Serving Their Fourth Term.

PATNA, Nov. 12.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Sir Syed Fakhruddin and Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh as Ministers. It will be remembered that they have already served three terms and this will be the fourth term.—A. P.

Calcutta.—A report has been received in Calcutta that Mr. Ramdas Bhawanji, Managing Director of Bihar Hosiery Mills of Jharia has been killed as a result of the collapse of a two-storeyed building caused by the subsidence of a portion of the working of Khas Jharia Colliery of Kora Ramji and Company.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan-Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B. C Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T. T. 278.
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 924
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 88 5/8
SHANGHAI.
Banks Selling D D 109
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 157 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York London 4.85 3/4 11th instant.
Shanghai London 1/7 3/16 12th instant.
Japan London 2/0 15/32 11th instant.
10th instant, £16 5/8 11th inst.
London Paris 123.68 11th inst.
London Belgium 34.80 11th inst.
London Switzerland 25.03 11th instant.
London Italy 92.80 11th instant
Rate of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 10th instant. £4-5-1 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready £16 11/16 10th instant, £16 9/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward £16 9/16 10th instant £16 1/2 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 73 1/4 10th instant, 73 1/4 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 7/32 cent. 10th instant, 2 3/8 per cent. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 3/8 per cent. 10th instant, 2 9/32 per cent. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought and sold. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Rupee Paper
3 1/2 per cent	64/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36	Rs. 90/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37	Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70	Rs. 74-2
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934	Rs. 95/10
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60	Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935	Rs. 96/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44	Rs. 94/8.
6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933	Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	Rs. 101-7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	Rs. 101-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	Rs. 102-3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36	Rs. 101/7.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974	Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974	Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974	Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959	Rs. 89
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954	Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60	101-12
Forward Rates:—17th November settlement	3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13-0
5 per cent. 1945-55	Rs. 101-6-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION
Trade Takings 30 Per Cent Lower
NO JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADVANCE

AMERICANS:—Since last we wrote, the change in values is almost nil, a dip in prices of roughly 30 points having been recovered over the last two days state Messrs. Langley and Co. in their report dated 10th inst. The period has been a dull one, the only item of interest being the U. S Bureau which estimated the crop as on November 1st at 14,438,000 bales compared with their estimate as on October 1st of 14,486,000 bales. The reduction of 48,000 bales was generally unexpected, ideas having crystallized around a figure of 14,550,000 bales. The market responded by an advance of some 17 points only, which we regard as indicative of the poor feeling that still obtains as to the present level of values being maintained until a larger proportion of the crop has found a home. Whether the ultimate crop is 14½ millions, or 15 millions there can be no doubt that there will be a large surplus of supplies over demand. The latest American weekly statistics are interesting as for the first time since the beginning of the present statistical year—August 1st—the exports from America show a total smaller than that of the corresponding period last year. Additional to this, the total forwardings of American cotton to the world's Mills are 2,800,000 bales compared with 4,000,000 bales last year—a falling off of 1,200,000 bales or roughly 30 per cent. As the total world's consumption of American cotton last season was only a little over 13 million bales with takings 30 per cent. behind last year it is obvious that a very considerable improvement in the buying power of the world must take place unless an addition of 2 million bales is to be made to last year's already large carry-over of 6,344,000 bales. A point worthy of note is we think the fact that a fair proportion of the present demand from the trade is for cotton one and even two years ahead. While this type of buying may temporarily steady values we cannot regard it as a real help to the situation as it reflects more the buyers' views on cotton and is therefore a speculative nature, than would be such purchases for delivery out of the present large supplies. We see nothing in the situation to justify expectations of any advance in prices and still prefer the short side.

BOMBAY.

A slightly easier tone has been in evidence in the local market. The near approach of the new crop is restricting buying power and with only a small demand from all quarters we expect lower values.

Mullanji Sahib At Broach.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 10.

The religious head of the Dawdi Bohra community His Holiness Mullanjisahib Abu Mohammad Taher Saifuddin arrived here on November 2. He passed the whole week here. The chief peculiarity of his arrival was this that he was given welcome from Sunni Muslims also. He was received on the station by prominent Sunni Muslims such as District Collector, Mr. Kureshi Mr. Gulamkhanya and others. An "At Home" was given to Mullanjisahib at Islam Club, also a welcome address was presented. The Young Men's Muslim Association, The Anjuman-e-Ikhwatulislam and the Mundafalia Library presented welcome addresses. Mullanjisahib thanked the Sunni Muslims for their liberality and hoped that the unity between the two sects of Islam will be everlasting. Mullanjisahib has given the following sums as donations to the various Muslim institutions. Rs. 400 to Islam Club. Rs. 251 to Mundafalia Library. Rs. 251 to Anjuman-e-Ikhwatulislam. Rs. 101 to the Young Men's Muslim Association. Mullanjisahib left for Surat to-day at 8-20 a.m. All sections of Muslims were present on the station and Mullanjisahib was given a hearty send off.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of Sjt. Himatlal T. Gandhi commenced to-day at the City Magistrate Court but the trial was again postponed to November 17.

JAWAHER DAY.

Jawaher Day will be observed here on coming Sunday November 16. Elaborate preparations are in full swing to make the day a huge success.

Industrial Disputes In Bombay Presidency.

During September 1930 the number of industrial disputes was six of which three occurred in Bombay City and three in Ahmedabad. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 1562 and the number of working days lost was 2746.

WAI CONVICTIONS.
Heavy Sentences For Leaders.

(From A Correspondent.)

WAI, Nov. 9.

For the last two months attention has been concentrated here the boycott of foreign goods. In the Divali Holidays Prisoner's day was observed when thousands of people assembled on the Ghats of River Krisnva. From Poona Mr. Bhide and Devgirikar and Mr. Joshi addressed the gatherings Mr. Rajabhau Bhave, B.A., LL.B., pleader, was declared third "Dictator". One day a bonfire of foreign cloth took place in Gandhi Mandir far away from the street. But the police launched a complaint against him and other four volunteers under Police Act 61 (e). On the 4th he was served with a summons under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was arrested when he was proceeding to lead a procession.

7 Satyagrahis proceeded to the village when a crowd of nearly 1000 proceeded along with them. The police along with Sub-Inspector Mr. Salwi went to the spot and when Satyagrahis cut the grass they were arrested and taken to Wai.

All the accused were placed before the First Class Magistrate Mr. Kalker. All of them refused to give defence. All were convicted and sent to Yerwada yesterday.

Mr. Bhave and 4 volunteers under 61 (e) were fined Rs. 25 each, if the fine not paid 5 weeks' simple. Mr. Bhave also received under Section (17 (1) 4 months' R. I. Rs. 100 fine indefault 1 month's R. I. under 117 6 months' R. I., fine 100 in default 2 months. The sentences to run consecutively.

The 7 Satyagrahis were sentenced under 143, 3 months' R. R., Rs. 25 fine each indefault, one month's, 23 forest act 3 months' R. I., fine Rs. 25 indefault, one month's. The sentences to run concurrently.

The five leaders were sentenced 3 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs 50 indefault 2 months' R. I.

Mr. Bhave and Mr. Sohonishastri were given "B" class.

VOLUNTEERS' WORK AT VAUTHA FAIR.
Twenty-Four Arrested Later.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Nov. 9.

Every year a fair is held at the holy place of Vautha. This year under instructions from Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, some volunteers were sent to help the pilgrims. Every morning there was regular Prabhat Feris and the public as well as volunteers were working very enthusiastically. During the Vautha Fair, volunteers were guarding the main Bazar; they guarded the river bank, day and night. Besides, they warned the public against pick-pockets and loafers. Some members of the Liquor Boycott Association had also come there; and they have rendered good help.

MEDICAL AID.

A temporary dispensary was opened there. Sjt. Talakshibhai was in charge. Public as well as volunteers availed themselves of the Dispensary. In the fair two official leaflets distributed; one contained advice to farmers; while the other was a denunciation of Congress Committees; and the present movement.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was convened there in order to persuade people not to spend money extravagantly in fair; and to explain the real motive underlying this satyagraha campaign. The meeting was attended by thousands of people. The present Subedar, Sjt. Vrajlalbhai, Dasharathlal and Parshotamdas etc. delivered speeches.

24 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

When volunteers were to return to Dhandhuka, Mr. Pathak, the Police Inspector, declared 24 persons arrested. Even the press reporters and the doctor were included in this. All were taken to Mr. Sheikh, the D. S. P. in the police camp. After some conversation, the press reporter and doctor and some three others were released. The remaining were brought to Dholka in motor after a stay for an hour at Vautha in lock-up. It is reported they were roughly handled.

It is reported that five persons went to see the arrested volunteers. No sooner did they reach compound, than the police, it is alleged, arrested Sjt. Rasiklal and beat him severely with canes and then let him off.

Peking.—Mr. Lennox Simpson has died as a result of the injuries caused by the Chinese gunmen. Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Sir A. C. Chatterjee were among those who placed wreaths on Cenotaph. —Reuter.

Patna.—News has been received of serious riot in Godda, police Station in Santal Parganas. Report has also been received of assault upon police at Satgawan in Hazaribagh but details are not yet available.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1930

CONGRESS AND BOMBAY MILLS.

—:o:—

A Misleading Propaganda

Misleading reports regarding what is describe as Congress tyranny over the mills have been currency to in Anglo-Indian papers. It is necessary, therefore, to make it clear that, so far as Bombay Mills are concerned, the agreement entered into by them with the Congress authorities, on the terms settled by Pundit Motilal Nehru, when he was in Bombay in June, last stands and that the ban on mills belonging to the Sassoon group and the Finlay group will be removed as soon as they accept that agreement.

AKHIL BHARAT SWADESHI SABHA.

New Association In Bombay.

A new association under the name of The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha has been formed in Bombay. The objects of the Sabha are as follows:—

(a) To promote the production, distribution and consumption of Swadeshi articles.

(b) To promote the revival and development of the cottage industries of handspinning through the popularization and spread of Khadi and to give encouragement and protection to Khadi by all possible means.

(c) To encourage the establishment and development of Swadeshi concerns such as Banking, Insurance, Shipping, manufacturing Swadeshi articles, etc.

(d) To discourage and to prevent importation, distribution, and use of articles which may be declared to be foreign by the Sabha.

(e) To establish affiliated Sabhas throughout India.

MEMBERSHIP AND PLEDGE.

Any person paying rupee one per year for admission and signing the following vow shall be entitled to become a member and on his agreeing to pay rupee one as annual subscription:—

The vow shall run as follows:—I, the undersigned, solemnly declare:—

(a) That I shall only use Swadeshi articles so far as they are available.

(b) I shall have nothing whatever to do with foreign piecegoods as also with such other foreign articles as may be declared by the Sabha as detrimental to the interests of the country.

(c) I shall not use any goods made in India, which are declared by the Sabha to be non-Swadeshi.

(d) That I shall promote the use of Swadeshi articles by my countrymen and use all legitimate and peaceful means for dissuading and preventing them from the use of foreign articles referred to in sub-clause (b).

(e) That I shall support all activities for the production, distribution and consumption of Swadeshi articles.

(f) I shall carry out all the directions of the Sabha for carrying out the objects of the Sabha.

The Sabha will be entitled to receive donations and contributions with or without terms as may be agreed upon between the Council of the Sabha and the donors.

The affairs of the Sabha shall be managed and controlled by a Council consisting of (1) The President (2) Two Vice-Presidents (3) Not more than three Secretaries (4) Two Treasurers and (5) 50 Members annually elected by the Sabha.

A WEEK WITH MAHATMA

—:o:—

Sjt. Jairamdas Recounts Jail Experiences.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 12.

A public meeting was organised to accord a warm reception to Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who was recently released from jail. In the course of his speech Mr. Jairamdas informed the audience that Mahatma Gandhi had stopped taking fresh fruits in jail after hearing about the 'lathi' charges, and it was after great pressure from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and himself that he had consented to take raw tomatoes and sweet potatoes grown inside the jail. In asking the audience to make sacrifices, he cited the instances of Gandhiji, Nehru, Malaviya and Darbar Gopaldas' families whose members were all inside the jail now. He expressed regret at the complacent atitudue of the Sindhis and Hydrabadis when so much of activity was going on outside.

A WEEK WITH MAHATMA.

Writing in to-day's "Hindu," the first of a series of articles under the caption "A week with the Mahatma in Yervada Temple," Mr. Jairamdas gives an interesting account of Gandhiji's jail abode, his environments, writer's seven days' stay with him during the Peace Negotiations, Gandhiji's detachment from the other political prisoners and his confinement in the European section of the jail with special arrangements, not permitting outside prisoners to have a view of him and the inside prisoners to talk to him. Describing Mahatma Gandhi's apartments, he writes, that they consisted of two cells furnished with a Durrie bookrack, a chair, a cot, a commode and his spinning wheel. In conclusion he writes that Gandhiji's cell was kept most scrupulously clean by its occupant.—A. P.

BABAR AKALI RATANSINGH

—:o:—

Sentenced To Transportation For Life.

HOSHIARPUR, Nov. 12.

Mr. Zakauddin, Sessions Judge sentenced Babar Akali Ratansingh under section 307 I.P.C. and Explosive Substances Act to transportation for life and seven years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

DESPITE PARTY'S DECISION

—:o:—

Liberals Vote.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The House of Commons by 271 votes to 242 passed the money resolution for the maintenance grants in connection with the School Bill. Despite Liberal Party's decision not to vote, seven Liberals voted for the Government and six against.—Reuter.

VETERINARY SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

The Seventh All-India Veterinary Surgeons' Conference will be held at the Daly Memorial Hall, Cenotaph Road, Bangalore City, on 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1930.

The Dewan of Mysore is to open the Conference and Col. Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Matters to the Government of India, will preside over its deliberations. All veterinarians are cordially invited.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretary, Mysore Veterinary Medical Association, Mashie Lodge, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore City.

STERLING CONVERSION LOAN.

Floated For 28 Million.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

CAMBERA.—The Federal Loan Council has agreed to issue twenty-eight million sterling conversion loan on the following terms:—two years at six per cent., ten years at 5 3/4 per cent. and twenty years at five and half per cent.—Reuter.

Prize For Best Mare or Filly.

DELHI, Nov. 11.

(From Our Correspondent).

It will be remembered that at the Imperial, Delhi Horse Show, last February, it was announced that His Majesty King Emperor had offered to present annually a gold medal with a cash prize Rs. 300 to the best brood mare or filly bred in India. This prize was awarded last February to Bhandi Singh of village Sirrole in Aligarh District. The gold medal which was specially designed to His Majesty's by the Royal Mint has now been received. It is a very handsome piece of work, and bears His Majesty's head on one side with a picture of a horse on the reverse.

LATHI CHARGE IN SHIKARPUR

—:o:—

Over Fifty Persons Injured.

PROHIBITORY ORDER DEFIED.

HYDEHABAD (Sind), Nov. 12.

Fourteen volunteers including the local "Dictator" Swami Balaram were arrested yesterday at Shikarpur. As a protest against the arrests, a procession, six thousand strong was taken out despite the prohibitory order. The further progress of the procession was checked by the police at Lakhigate whereupon the processionists squatted on the road. The police then charged the processionists with 'laths' in order to disperse them and over fifty persons are reported to have been injured and removed to the Municipal Hospital. A little later, the police force was withdrawn and people collected again, formed a procession under the leadership of Sreemati Gangabai and marched to Jumani Hall where a mass meeting was held.

Sreemati Gangabai was arrested this morning, while she was picketing a liquor shop. She was tried and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment. She is the second Sindhi lady who has been arrested under the Picketing Ordinance, the first being at Calcutta. As a result of yesterday's arrests of volunteers who were picketing the cloth shops, the Sukkur cloth merchants closed their shops evidently to avoid excitement and further arrests.—A. P.

COUNCIL ELECTION. BOYCOTTED.

—:o:—

Only 5 Per Cent. Give Votes.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.

Reports from all quarters show that the Congress triumphed in the Boycott, of Councils Out of ten thousand Nagpur voters only 558 voted that is to say 5 per cent of the electorate. Most of them was untouchables who, incited by their leaders, defied the Congress.

Nagpur-Kamptee Constituency results were out. Mr. Parakh and Lala Jainarayan were elected and Sjt. Pradhan was defeated.

Owing to alleged oppression at the hands of Punitive police villagers of Lodhikheda have deserted the village.

While elections were over at 6 o'clock last evening and the police were being withdrawn a crowd of over 4,000 started jeering and stoning at the police. Some policemen were thereupon chased the crowd and dispersed it with light canes, slightly injuring 8 persons. Out of 33 volunteers arrested at Kamptee yesterday, 29 were released.

The trial of Mrs. Kale and others takes place to-morrow. Partial hartal is being observed to-day.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. VOTE.

—:o:—

Vigorous Picketing In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

The net result of Congress activities to-day is very astounding. Not more than ten per cent voters voted throughout the city, while at Sitabuldi, Itwari and Mahal polling stations the total votes recorder were not more that 5 per cent. It is reported that at the District Court Polling Station one lady volunteer refused admission even to the Depuay Commissioner. The D. C. replied that he did not intend to vote and that when he desired to vote he would inform the Desh Sevika of his entention.

At Kamptee Mr. Chaitandas Agarwalla and thirty-three volunteers were arrested for picketing. Total arrests to-day amount to 4 lady volunteers excluding Mrs. Kale and three Vanars. Prabhakar Sakhardande was the Vanar who received some injuries. Hartal has been declared to-morrow as protest against the arrest of Mrs. Kale.

Nagpur University convocation will take place on December 6.

Investigations into the reported jerk to the Calcutta Mail on Monday at Jallo showed that the jerk was due to the breaking of the dynamoblot on the last coach.—A. P.

PLOTTING AGAINST THE SOVIET

—:o:—

Industrial Party Men Charged.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WITH FRENCH MINISTERS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Moscow.—The trial which will be 'cause celebre' in which M. Poincare and M. Briand are named in the indictment will shortly open here. Eight members of the "Industrial Party," all professors and engineers, namely, Ramsin, Kalinnikov, Laritchev, Tcharnovsky, Fedotov, Kuprianov, Ochkin and Sitnin, are charged with plotting to destroy the Soviet economic structure with a view to undermining the Government and restoring Bourgeoisie and in pursuance of the plan, entering into criminal relations with M. Poincare, M. Briand and the French General Staff (who are alleged to be preparing for a military attack on the Soviet Republic at the end of December) and thereby obtaining secret information relating to the Soviet military forces and defences, planned to disorganise the Red Army and blow up public buildings, power stations, railways, etc.—Reuter.

GOVERMENT'S BAN ON SHERIFF'S MEETING

Sheriff Likely To Resign.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. Bundalbhoy Hajeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, has sent the following reply to the recent requisition to call a public meeting in connection with Azad Maidan incidents of October 26:—

Dear Mr. Ramachandra Iyer,

I regret very much that delay has been caused in replying to your letter giving cover to a requisition signed by the numerous prominent citizens of Bombay. The delay was due to the fact of my being confined to bed and also to the fact of my having carried on some correspondence with the Government, who have finally expressed an opinion that the Sheriff, as an officer of the Crown, is precluded from convening the meeting, as it does not come within certain principles which have been laid down by the Government for the guidance of the Sheriff in the matter of convening public meetings.

However much I should have desired to have acceded to your wishes, I regret very much indeed that it has not been possible for me to do so.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Bundalbhoy Hajeebhoy.

(We understand that the Sheriff of Bombay has made all possible efforts to induce Government to agree to the meeting being convened by him and that his efforts having failed, he is likely to tender resignation of his honorary office.—Editor, "B. C.")

URAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

—:o:—

Next Sunday's Trip.

In connection with the proposed Parsi colonisation of Uran, a trip to this neighbouring island of Bombay is arranged. It will take place next Sunday (16th inst.) for which arrangement has been made to take 1,000 trippers from the Bhau's Dhakka (Ferry Wharf.) Carnac Bunder. The steamer will start at 8 a. m. (S. T.)

The programme is as under: 10 a. m., Jashan ceremony at the Umrigar Agiari; 11 a. m. to 12 noon, band entertainment; 12 noon to 1 p. m. dinner: (lunch packets costing annas eight each will be on sale at the stalls: 1 p. m. to 2 p. m. music; 2-30 to 3-30 p. m. plans to of the Uran scheme to be shown, and boys' comic skit on the scheme to be staged. Later on a comic skit "Love at First Sight" will also be staged by the Bombay Amateurs' Union. Return journey will be made at 5 p. m. Tickets for steamers fare are available at (1) Messrs. Perry and Co. Grant Road; (2) Messrs Fredoon and Burjor, Princess Street; (3) Messrs. Karani and Co. Bohra Bazar, Fort.

Fate Of 16-Year Old Prisoner.

ALLEGATION OF HEAVY PUNISHMENT DENIED.

HOW C. I. D. WATCHED MR. CAMPBELL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

Meerut.—When the hearing of the "Conspiracy" case was resumed to-day, Major Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons of Bombay gave evidence in connection with certain correspondence between one Donald Campbell and some of the accused.

CAMPBELL WATCHED BY C.I.D.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha witness deposed that under special instructions from Government he kept a watch on Campbell and on his correspondent. All letters written by Campbell were sent to the Bombay C.I.D. before they were passed, while the witness opened all letters addressed to Campbell which were received. Witness knew Campbell's handwriting as on a good many occasions Campbell wrote in his presence.

Further questioned by Nimbkar, witness stated that he did not remember any prisoner by the name of Pandarkar and that classification of prisoners did not rest with him but entirely with Government.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Allegations that a sixteen-year old prisoner died as a result of heavy punishment inflicted on him and that certain so-called political prisoners were dragged inside the jail and flogged because they had shouted "Gandhi-ki-Jai" in front of the jail on their release were declared by witness to have been false statements. Witness admitted that Campbell did some "atta" grinding but he never did as much as forty pounds.

NO PART IN YOUTH LEAGUE.

Inspector Desai of Bombay being Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha stated that his office started inquiries regarding Communist activities in Bombay about the year 1920. Witness assisted by his subordinates was in charge of these inquiries. Neither he nor anyone, as far as he knew, even went outside Bombay to make inquiries into Communist activities.

Intercepted letters were first examined by his office and they were put up for orders of the Dy Commissioner. Witness knew that the "Lenin Day" meeting of 1927 was held under the auspices of the Labour Sub-Committee of B. P. C. A. Cross-examined by accused Mr. Nimbkar, witness deposed that in all Bombay Youth League meetings that he had attended he never heard or saw the accused Nimbkar speak. Regarding the accused Bradley, Joglekar Mirajkar and Dange, witness did not see them to take part in Youth League meetings in connection with the Bardoli agitation but whether they took part in other meetings of leagues he could not say. Re-examined by the prosecution, witness stated that he attended not all but most of the meetings organised by the Youth League. It was past four when the prolonged Cross-examination of Inspector Desai was closed and the court rose for the day.

Nationalist Christian Party.

—:o:—

At the first general meeting of the members of the Nationalist Christian Party held on Saturday evening after the draft constitution of the Party was read and passed as also the Secretary's report. Mr. Jos Bennie was elected President for the following year, with Messrs J. S. S. Maleln and Joachim Alva, as the Vice-President and Secretary respectively.

All executive functions of the Party have been vested in these three officer-bearers, it being decided not to have a Managing committee for the year. Miss Ida M. Dickinson, who had hitherto acted as the Vice-President of the Party, left India for good and a cordial vote of thanks was passed highly appreciating the services she rendered for the success of the Party.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

ONE MORE TALE OF JAIL-LIFE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

Only a few days ago, the story of Maruti Rao Patil's treatment in Yeravda Prison, was told in these columns. To-day, the tale of the treatment meted out to the two secretaries of the Poona Youth League, Messrs. N. G. Gore and R. K. Khadilkar, recently released from Yeravda, has to be narrated. Both of them are Graduates of the Bombay University. Mr. Gore is a student of the LL.B. class and Mr. Khadilkar is reading for the M.A. They were sentenced to imprisonment on the July 7 and were put in the C class by the Magistrate who tried their case. He did not however recommend any class at the time of passing the sentences. After nearly a month, they were put in the B class. But the treatment given to them during that month was, to say the least.

One day, they were given the work of grinding. They said it was expected they would be given "B" class and that they should not be given the hardest "C" class punishment till final orders were received. This was enough to constitute a great offence. Mr. Khadilkar, it is alleged was thrashed and kicked and slapped, so much so that his whole face and body was swollen. Mr Gore it is alleged was thrown on the floor by a kick on his legs, his face was covered with a gunny-bag, one huge Warder took his seat on his stomach, another struck heavy blows on his feet and his hands! Yet they did not give in. The Warders, too, felt disappointed. Mr. Gore and Mr. Khadilkar had of course then no alternative but to yield. While doing the grinding of 70 lbs. too, they used to receive the attention of the Warders. Once they were it is alleged, yoked to a cart loaded with nine bags each containing were than two maunds of floor. Even after they were put in the "B" class, they were in trouble, because they always protested against the treatment in jail. But that was nothing, compared with their treatment in the "C" class.

"SANGRAM" EDITOR JAILED.

Friday was the day on which the judgment in the "Sangrama" case was delivered. At 11, the whole Court of the District Judge was filled with Hindus and Moslems. But the judgment was not delivered till 3-15 p.m. The accused Mr. G. M. Nalavde was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150/. He was garlanded by some public bodies of Poona before being taken to the Yeravda Prison. He is given "C" class.

BAGAYATDAR'S GRIEVANCE.

The Bagayatdar's of Poona have submitted a petition to the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah in connection with their long standing grievances re-irrigation. They demand that the rate of taxation for effluent water should be only Rs. 60 as formerly and not Rs. 120/ per acre. Without additional manure worth Rs. 150/ to Rs. 200/ no sugar-cane could be grown merely with effluent water.

LETTER FROM TEHERAN.

Japanese Engineer To Supervise Railway Construction

CONSCRIPTION ACT AT WORK

A Teheran correspondent writes:—

On September 28th, the question of the railways was taken up in Parliament. Deputy Firuzabadi vehemently opposed the project and stated that the Government must consider the money so far spent on the railways as a dead loss, and should no more incur expenditure on Persian railways which would never pay. He was for improved roads and motor traffic. Deputy Syed Yaghoud also was of opinion that the expenditure on the railways was a profitless venture and indicated other directions for financial enterprises like the carpet industry of Kerman which was being ruined. It was, however, resolved by 80 votes to 66 that Mr. Souzouki a Japanese engineer, be engaged on a monthly salary of £240 £500 for passage from and return to Japan and 150 tomans per month for the house rent to superintendent the southern section of the railway. It seems that while the northern section will be constructed by a company, the Persian Government have taken the southern one in their own hands.

CONSCRIPTION.

The compulsory military service is being now extended to southern Persia and I give below an intimation published by the Commercial Superintendent which will give an idea of the sensation it has created in these parts.

CONSCRIPTION.

"Heads of Departments,

"Recruiting of Persian Nationals under their Conscription Act has commenced in Ahwaz, and will shortly be carried on in Abadan.

It will be found that considerable apprehension exists amongst labour, very largely due to ignorance of the Law and of the procedure to be adopted to enforce it.

Only those between the ages of 21 and 25 are eligible and even then exemption is granted to married men with dependents. By no means all the remainder will be taken, as we are given to understand that the quota required in Khuzistan is a fraction only of the number who are eligible.

Lists of all those who are eligible will be published, and on these notices will appear instructions of the time at which men are to appear before the recruiting commission.

It will of course be absolutely incumbent upon all men to follow these instructions, and it will be during these interviews that claims for exemption will be heard by the Commission.

The important point, therefore is that there is no cause for a man to imagine that because his name appears on the list he is necessarily to be conscripted.

As the present apprehension displayed by some employees may lead them to premature conclusions and even foolishly to disappear, no opportunity should be lost to reassure this, and Heads of Departments will please take all possible steps to this end.

It will be appreciated that some inconvenience will arise during the period when recruiting is active in Abadan, but all may be assured that every possible measure is being taken to minimise any dislocation."

P. C. JONES,
Commercial Superintendent.

JUNKERS' TIME-TABLE.

Here is a revised time-table of Messrs. Junkers.

"In order to assure the connections with Imperial Airways Ltd., at Bagndad and Bushire, we will change from the 20th October our time-table as follows:

Teheran-Baghdad Sundays and Thursdays.
Baghdad-Teheran Mondays and Fridays.
Teheran-Bushire Sundays and Thursdays.
Bushire-Teheran Mondays and Fridays.

There is no alteration on the Baku and Meshed line. As soon as our new time-tables are printed, we shall let you have a supply for your offices. In the meantime we beg to advise the public of the above alterations."

Insure With Swadeshi Companies Only.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary of the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha writes:—

"By placing all Insurance business with Indian companies, Indians will be doing significant srvice to India. There are Indian Insurance companies which are as stable and reliable as any foreign ones functioning in this country.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that during the few months most of India merchants and businessmen have insured their goods, bunglows, motor cars and other materials with Insurance companies whose direction and management are vested in Indian hands. We, therefore, appeal the public at large to wash their hands clean of Foreign Insurance companies, (British or Non-British) and to place all business with purely Indian Insurance Companies."

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